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HARVARD COLLEGE
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THE GIFT OF

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CLASS OF 1910

A HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

LIBRARY LEGISLATION

IN

NEW HAMPSHIRE,

WITH A

COMPILATION OF LIBRARY LAWS OF THE STATE

BY HERBERT W. DENIO, A.M.

MANCHESTER, N. H.
ARTHUR E. CLARKE, PUBLIC PRINTER
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HARVARD COLLEGE
June 26. 1928
LIBRARY

Lawrence S. Mayo

This Article is from the Report of the New Hampshire State Library Trustees for 1897 - 98.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The remarkable public interest in libraries today is frequently spoken of. To establish and endow a library in one's native town, or to contribute largely to one already doing good work, is one of the most popular forms of public bequests. This interest is not the growth of a day, nor is there any reason to believe that it will diminish. While the desire to read and study remains and fortunes accumulate, we may expect libraries will multiply and flourish. This paper is an attempt to sketch the historical development of the various kinds of libraries in New Hampshire. A full compilation of all the library legislation from the beginning to date follows.

PRIVATE ASSOCIATIONS.

Naturally the first public libraries in the state were those formed by associations, and their use was usually restricted to the membership of the associations. Voluntary library associations received their sanction at the hands of the legislature in 1831, in the same act which recognized fire engine companies, singing, and other musical societies. Many years before this, however, the state had granted by special acts charters to many associations. These were in no case free public libraries, but the terms on which any one could join and enjoy the advantages of the association usually were so low that very many became members. Such libraries accomplished much permanent good and paved the way for something better.

The act of 1831 provided that two or more persons could agree to associate for library purposes and assume a corporate name. This agreement was to be posted in two public places and recorded by the town clerk. The association could re-

ceive, hold, or sell property amounting to $1,000. The following year an act provided by implication that non-dividend paying associations of any kind should not be taxed.

The Revised statutes of 1843 required that the notice of an intention to organize a library association and its name and object should be published three successive weeks in some county newspaper. Its annual income could not exceed $1,000. This limit was raised to $5,000 in 1867. Since 1891, $500,000 may be held by an association, and five persons are required to organize. These libraries are entitled to receive the laws, the legislative journals, and the reports of the state officers.

From 1792 to 1897, 220 libraries have received special charters from the legislature. The earliest was the Social Library of Dover, in the year first mentioned. The Social Library of Tamworth and the Portsmouth Library were incorporated in 1796, twenty-four others in 1797, and a still larger number of others were chartered within the next fifteen years. Nine out of every ten of these libraries were called social libraries. Less than half a dozen of these 220 libraries exist today under their original names.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

From first to last, all legislation for public libraries has been based on the principle that these institutions have an educative and a moral influence. Repeatedly in the preamble or in the whereas of an act incorporating a library association, this principle was plainly stated. When private funds began to be given for public or semi-public libraries, the donors often expressed the belief that they could not use their means for broadening and elevating the community in any other way so surely as in providing good reading for it. So, too, when the idea took root in the public mind that a community needed to supplement the public school instruction of the average citizen, the same reason was given for creating free libraries as had been given for establishing free schools—the object of each was the same. In addition, it was recognized that it was not enough to create a taste for learning by the free district and

graded schools, and then to expect the youth to continue his reading from books purchased wholly from his earnings.

Gradually it has become manifest that libraries established by associations too frequently cease to exist after a few years. Municipal action and municipal support generally are necessary for the perpetuation of a free public library.

THREE STAGES IN LEGISLATION.

Legislation respecting free public libraries may be divided into three progressive stages.

(a) Permission.

The first stage is that of permission. A general law is passed, the provisions of which affect only such towns as voluntarily assume its obligations. Such a law provides that a majority of the voters of a town may determine that each of its citizens shall assist in supporting a free public library for the welfare of all. Many of the states now have a law of this nature.

(b) State Aid.

The second stage is that of state aid. The usual form of this aid is for the state to grant to towns establishing free public libraries a gift of $100 in books for the library. Frequently a state commission is appointed which has the charge of the matter. Its duties are to disseminate information respecting the library laws and library statistics, to require an annual report from all free libraries in the state, to distribute the state stipend, and to guard against immature attempts to establish libraries with the chief object of getting the stipend.

Another form which this stage assumes is that of traveling libraries. These libraries are a selection of books, usually about one hundred in number, sent out by a state commission or by the state librarian to any community or association agreeing to be responsible for them. The expense of carriage rests on the readers. The books may be retained six months, when perhaps another library is sent in its place. Study clubs or

Chautauqua Circles in some states may receive libraries especially adapted to their needs. Sometimes conditions are imposed on the communities, such as requiring them to pledge themselves to try within a given time to establish a free public library of their own. The establishment of small free libraries is looked upon as a natural sequence of the use of traveling libraries. One of the best features of these libraries is the fact that they serve at a comparatively small expense as a continuous aid to a town, so long as they are sent, while the initial gift of books by the state, when a town establishes a library, becomes familiar and worn, and so fails after awhile to excite interest.

A third form of this stage is seen when a state annually gives aid to the libraries. There are three states that do this. In Maine a law provides for the usual $100 worth of books to any town establishing a free public library. In addition, municipalities may receive annually 10 per cent of what they expend for books and for the running expenses of their libraries; this sum is to be used in purchasing additional books. The state board of education of Rhode Island may give to any free public library, when established, $50 for the first 500 volumes included in such library; and $25 for every additional 500 volumes thereafter, but no library can receive more than $500 annually from this source. The board shall determine for what purposes the funds so granted shall be used. Any Connecticut town establishing a free library may receive a sum equal to that which it appropriates for books, but not more than $200; and annually thereafter an amount equal to that which it expends for the same purpose, or in case of a town whose grand list does not exceed $600,000 the amount expended from any source for the increase of the library, but not more than $100 annually. This sum shall be used for books selected by the state. Several states annually aid with funds their district or school libraries.

These methods of aiding yearly the free public libraries are perhaps one of the best means of keeping up the interest in the smaller communities, for if these communities are unaided

the local appropriations must necessarily be small. They are better than the system once in vogue in some states of granting aid to district libraries without requiring local apropriations at the same time. An annual stipend to the libraries from the state serves as a perpetual incentive, and in this respect it is better than the system of traveling libraries; for only a few of such libraries can be sent to the same town, and their resulting influence must often prove transitory in the nature of the case.

(c) Compulsory Support.

The most advanced step is that of compulsory support. A state arrives at this stage when it compels each town to appropriate a definite proportion of its public taxes to the establishment and support of a public library. This step is no more than the logical development of compulsory support of free schools. Historically the growth of library legislation has been along the same lines as school legislation. Among the earliest acts of all the states are those granting towns the right to tax themselves for free public schools. State aid for public schools, in one way and another, has been given nearly from the first, and the permissive acts long ago became compulsory acts. The truant laws, free text-books, and laws against child labor, all have for their purpose the education of each child.

As yet but two states have advanced to this third stage. These are New Hampshire and Ohio. In the latter state an act has been passed this year requiring boards of education, in towns of 5,000 to 10,000 population, already having a free public library, to levy an annual tax for the support of their libraries.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The earliest law granting to towns the opportunity to establish and maintain free public libraries was that of New Hampshire, enacted in 1849. This act enabled a town to raise money for books, for the purchase of land and erection of buildings, and for necessary expenses of establishing and care

of a public library. The library was to be free to every inhabitant of the town "for the general diffusion of intelligence among all classes," and subject to necessary rules for its well ordering and preservation. Any town could receive, hold, or dispose of any gifts, or proceeds from such gifts, for establishing and maintaining such a library. Copies of the laws and other works published by the state were to be furnished to such libraries from year to year by the state.

A marked advance was made in 1891, when the state granted to each town establishing a library $100 worth of books. The conditions are (1) that the town at a regularly called meeting shall vote to accept the provisions of the law; (2) the town shall provide in a satisfactory manner for the care and distribution of the books; and (3) the town shall appropriate annually a sum not less than $50 if its last assessed valuation is $1,000,000 or upwards, or a sum not less than $25 if its valuation is between $250,000 and $1,000,000, or a sum not less than $15 if its valuation is less than $250,000. A large number of new libraries were organized at once.

By another law of the same year, the librarian of every public library was required to report annually the name and post-office address of each officer of the library to his town clerk, and to the state library any further information as to its organization, property, and condition, as might be required. The town clerks were to report annually their information to the state library.

A modification in 1893 required that the name of each public library in the town, the names and post-office addresses of the officers, the manner of their election or appointment, the ownership of library, for whose use, and the number of volumes, should be reported by the town clerk within thirty days after town or ward election. If there is no library in the town this fact is to be reported. When necessary the librarian shall aid the town clerk in making such report, and the librarian shall supply to the state library any additional report required.

The final advance was made in 1895. An act of that year requires the selectmen in each town to assess annually, upon

the polls and taxable estate, a sum computed at the rate of $30 for every dollar of public taxes apportioned by the state to such town; this assessment shall be used for establishing and maintaining a free public library. Towns may raise at option a larger amount than required. The appropriation shall be held by the library trustees until the town votes to establish a library. Towns shall elect trustees for their libraries excepting where a free library has already been acquired under special circumstances, or the towns already have town libraries established prior to 1892. The trustees shall have full control of all property appropriated for a library, or gifts made to the town intended for a library. They shall report annually to the town and to the state board of library commissioners. The penalty for violating the law is $500. Towns having no library and having made no assessment for one may, by special vote, determine not to establish a library, and may be exempt one year from doing so.

New Hampshire has the honor of enacting in 1849 the first law in the country granting towns the privilege of making an appropriation for the establishment and maintenance of free libraries, and one of its towns had anticipated such legislation by sixteen years. It is now a familiar story how Peterborough established the first free town library, and it is not necessary to repeat it in detail here. Since 1821, New Hampshire has raised annually a fund from a tax on the banks of the state. This fund was originally intended for a state university. The university plan was abandoned in 1828. The fund has been annually divided among the towns "for the support and maintenance of free common schools or other purposes of education." Peterborough established a library with the aid of its portion of this fund in 1833, and has contributed to its support something every year since. After the act of 1849 other libraries were organized.

BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS.

A board for the aid of free libraries was established by law in 1891. The state librarian is a member of the board *ex*

officio, and the other four members are appointed by the governor. Librarians may ask for advice in selecting and cataloguing their books, and in matters pertaining to the maintenance or administration of the libraries. Biennial reports to the legislature are required from the board. The commission purchases the books given by the state to the towns establishing free libraries, and sees that the required conditions are met by the towns. All public libraries must report to the commission annually. Two bulletins annually are expected to be issued by the board to the libraries. These shall contain recommendations of the best library methods, notes on library progress, and such general information as may be of value and use to the libraries. Two numbered bulletins and several circulars have been issued.

Since 1893 the commission has purchased books for new town libraries as follows: in 1893, $4,800; in 1894, $4,300; in 1895, $2,300; in 1896, $300; in 1897, $400; and in 1898 (to June 1), $1,200. The sum of $300 annually was allowed for the expenses of the board at first; in 1895 the amount was increased to $500 annually; since then a reasonable amount is granted. $1,396 in all has been used to June 1, 1898.

Three reports have been made to the legislature. These show that the commission has done much in bringing to the notice of the towns the advantages of free libraries. Under the stimulus of state aid, and, later, under the requirement of compulsory support, nearly every town has made a beginning of a library.

MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARIES.

The New Hampshire Historical Society was incorporated in 1823. From the first it has been granted the state publications. Appropriations have also been made to it by the legislature for books, for support, and for obtaining a calendar of the New Hampshire historical matter found in the State Paper Office in London. For some years the regular appropriation has been $500 annually. In the early years it was housed in the state house. Now it has a large, substantial building of its own in Concord. The society possesses many articles of

interest in its cabinets which are intimately connected with the early history of the state. Undoubtedly it has the largest and most valuable collection of books and pamphlets and manuscripts relating to the history of the state to be found anywhere.

Dartmouth College library dates from 1770, and its history is entirely connected with that of the college. It is the largest library in the state. The library belonging to the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is comparatively recent, and is devoted to the special needs of the college.

STATE LIBRARIES.

State libraries from the first have occupied a peculiar position. Originally they were established for the use of the legislature, and consisted exclusively of court and legislative reports, session laws, and a few volumes of reference and general treatises. They required but little support from public funds, and they received no attention from the people at large. They became law libraries, and soon the courts came to depend upon them more than all other persons together. Whatever public funds were granted were used for the needs of the lawyers.

For many years general neglect toward these libraries characterized the legislatures. Often the indifferent care of the officers in charge made matters worse. Other people after a time began to demand that their wants should be recognized in the growth of the libraries. Truly there seems to be no good reason why the historian, the physician, the clergyman, and the student of the political or of the natural sciences should not have his wants met from the public funds as well as the lawyer. In many of the states increased appropriations have been made, and care has been directed to the state libraries in the last fifteen or twenty years so that now they are rapidly becoming symmetrical and are used much more widely.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LIBRARY.

The date of the origin of the New Hampshire state library is in doubt. The English writer Edwards, in his "Free Town

Libraries," places the date before the Revolution. He says: "New Hampshire took the lead in the establishment of a state library. The first legislative grant for the object was made whilst the state was still a colony, although on the eve of independence."

On the other hand, it is claimed that the state had no public building in which a library could be sheltered until 1819, when the first state capitol was finished; that the legislative sessions were held in several different places, and were not established at Concord permanently until 1808; and that there seems to be a lack of any definite legislation respecting a library until 1823. It may be said that the official records of the colony between 1770 and 1776 are quite incomplete. Many of the acts and resolves between these dates have never been published, some are even unknown. It is possible that some recorded action, yet to be definitely cited, may determine the question.

In the meanwhile there is some plausibility in the position that the provincial assembly may have appropriated funds for a library for itself, or at least kept a file of their own documents. We find recorded in the Journal of the House, on May 29, 1773, the following: "Voted that the committee last appointed to get laws of this Province printed, be impowered to get two hundred copies of each Public Act passed by the General Assembly during their present session or that may be passed until the dissolution of the present Assembly printed at the public expence, and to deliver one of each to the town clerk or selectmen of each town in this government that pays public taxes in the same." If the law-makers of that day were careful to provide printed copies of the laws for the towns, it might be expected that they would see to it that they kept a file for themselves.

Such a library, if there was one, had a very precarious life. At best it could have consisted of only a few volumes and records, subject to depredations and losses. It could not always have been accessible to the legislature.

As far as we know, no act was passed organizing the library until 1839, long years after it had existed as a fact.

The first reference to it found is a resolution of 1823, voting to appropriate $100 annually for its enlargement and authorizing the governor to make the purchases. The next year the legislature voted to have two maps of Mexico and adjoining territories purchased if they did not cost over $20. The librarian was directed in 1826 to procure "one copy of the journals of the senate and one copy of the journals of the house of representatives for each session since the adoption of the present constitution," and thereafter each succeeding year.

A law of 1839 made a distinct advance for the library. A librarian was to be appointed annually by the legislature. He was to catalogue the library, keep a record of the circulation, and be in constant attendance during the sessions. His pay during the sessions was the same as that of a member, and he was to have a reasonable sum for other services during the year. The books were to be purchased each legislative year, and as early as January; the annual sessions were in June. The books to be bought were such as were usually purchased for a state library in those days, namely, court reports, "history, state papers, statistics, political economy, works on geology, mineralogy and other sciences, and other works having an important bearing upon the business of legislation, to the exclusion of works of fiction."

Binding of books and pamphlets received sanction in 1840. A resolution the same year secured the appointment of a legislative committee to assist the governor in purchasing the books. It was repealed two years later and renewed in 1843. Such a committee proved of little benefit, as was pointed out in one of the annual reports of the librarian. The members of the committee were too busy with other legislative matters during the session, and after adjournment they were so remote from each other that it was impracticable for them to act. The committee was not always appointed, and the annual appropriation several times was not used.

The secretary of state was authorized in 1844 to sell or exchange the duplicates, excepting the statutes and public documents and to report to the legislature the number of copies

sold or exchanged. Any income from the sales was an additional fund for books. This resolve was repealed the following year.

An act of 1846 placed the duties of librarian on the secretary of state. He was required to appoint a deputy librarian who should assist during the sessions. The librarian or his deputy must at all times have charge of the library. He was to report to the legislature annually, and make a catalogue. In 1850 the governor and council were empowered to appoint some one to ascertain what books were missing; to recover them, and to make a catalogue. The deputy secretary of state became deputy librarian, and practically the librarian, in 1857. The librarian and secretary of state the same year were appointed a committee to ascertain what better disposition of the library could be made, and to report to the legislature.

A marked advance was made in 1866, when the library became an independent department of the state government. Three trustees were appointed by the governor and council, to serve three years each after the first appointments. They have full control of the library, and serve without pay. They appoint the librarian and fix his salary. The following year they were authorized to fit up a library room according to plans submitted by G. J. F. Bryant; they were not to exceed the estimate of $3,200. They were to make the purchases, dispose of the unnecessary books, and the librarian should keep an accession record.

By an act of 1887, town and county histories are to be bought. Copies of the printed reports of the various officers of the towns, cities, and counties, and of all corporations doing business in the state must be deposited in the library. The trustees are also authorized to reprint pamphlets which have become scarce, containing official transactions relating to the state. Not more than ten different originals may be reprinted in any one year.

The additions to the laws in 1891 were as follows: from that date all newspapers in the state, which publish the session laws, are required, without additional pay, to transmit to the

library a complete file of the paper. Other periodicals in the state may be subscribed for by the library. Registers of probate are authorized to transfer their files of newspapers, covering periods prior to the files of the library. Two hundred copies of each bill, resolution, and committee report, and five copies of a daily paper containing official reports of the legislature shall be provided for preservation and exchange in the library. Town clerks shall annually transmit two copies each of the reports of the various officers of the town to the state librarian and to the New Hampshire Historical Society. A penalty of $20 may be imposed for failure to send any of these reports. Schools and colleges shall transmit two copies of all catalogues (all their other publications are included in the law of 1895) to the library, and to the society. The Public statutes of 1891 require the chairman of the selectmen, instead of the town clerk, to send the reports of the town officers.

Since 1893 the trustees have had authority to dispose of state publications by sale or exchange. Since 1895 they may become custodians of books and historical collections, and hold them for safe keeping and reference use in the library. This enables the public to gain access to volumes not easily found otherwise. The same year the library was granted the right to buy any book relating to New Hampshire, whether fiction or not.

(a) Librarian.

The first librarian appointed was Jacob C. Carter, in 1834. He was annually chosen to serve until 1846, when the secretary of state by law became librarian. This addition to his duties became burdensome to him. In an annual report of 1850-51 he urged the appointment of an agent to conduct the exchanges of the public documents, to make the purchases, and to have general superintendence of the library. He said it was impossible for the secretary of state, with his own duties, to devote the care and attention to the library which its importance demanded.

The law of 1866 enabled the trustees to make an appointment, and William H. Kimball held the office from 1867 until

1890, excepting the year 1871-72, when Mitchell Gilmore served. Arthur R. Kimball followed his father in 1890, and served until December, 1894, when Arthur H. Chase succeeded. By the law of 1866, the librarian is the clerk of the trustees. He has had charge of the library, and since the new building has been occupied, has been the superintendent of that.

(*b*) *Rooms and Building.*

Jacob B. Moore was authorized in 1828 to have fitted up the room under the senate chamber for the library. He had a series of shelves put up in the long narrow room on the first floor in the north end of the state house, and there the library remained until 1864. This room very soon proved to be inadequate and unsuitable. It was used as a committee room of the legislature, and when so occupied it was impossible to give proper supervision to the books. New shelves were added from time to time until every inch was fully occupied.

At the urgent request of the librarian, $250 was appropriated in 1848 for fitting up the room under the hall of the representatives. Nothing was done about it, however, for it was found that the amount was only one half enough, and the room was wanted for public receptions.

While the state house was being repaired in 1864-65 the library was stored in the basement of the city hall. The repairs provided a room for the library in the center of the west side, but it was left unfinished. Temporary quarters were provided while a plan was submitted to the legislature for fitting up a suitable room. The reports of the executive, adjutant-general, and treasurer of the state were deposited in their offices; the reports, laws, and documents of the several states were placed on shelves, and many other volumes remained stored in gun boxes in the attic of the state house. In due time permanent quarters were finished and occupied; the shelving could accommodate 15,000 volumes.

In 1881 the governor and council were requested to have plans and estimates made for a state library building, or addi-

tions to the state house, and to report at the next session. These were submitted. The governor and council and a legislative committee each recommended a separate library building in 1883, but no action was taken by the legislature, the only apparent result being to incur a bill for plans of $822. The demand for the building continued and became more insistent. New furnishings were bought for the library while action about a new building delayed. Books were scattered during these years through nine different rooms in the state house; valuable sets of books were broken as rapidly as they were completed. There were constant losses from the unnecessary wear occasioned by the crowded and disorganized conditions. Finally in 1889, a commission was appointed to secure more plans and estimates. When their report was made in 1891 four of the commissioners were authorized to erect a new building, according to the plans accepted from A. P. Cutting of Worcester, to be situated north of the state house, on the corner of Park and State streets. An appropriation was made and work began in 1891. The city of Concord contributed over $25,000 toward buying and putting into suitable order additional land for the building.

The building faces the south, consists of two stories and a basement, with a tower on the southwest corner. It is 104 feet deep and has a frontage of 141 feet. The exterior is entirely of Conway and Concord granite. A souvenir volume of the dedication which occurred in January, 1895, gives a full description of the building. The library was moved in the following summer. The building is occupied at present, in addition to the library, by the supreme court and the state departments of agriculture and education. About 55,000 volumes can be accommodated on the shelves in place. More shelving can be put in, but before a great while a stack room will be necessary.

(c) Books and Catalogues.

There were less than 600 volumes in the library in 1828. Three hundred copies of a catalogue were published in 1846.

This shows that there were then 400 law books and 600 volumes of history, biography, and reference. A manuscript catalogue was made in 1851, and a second catalogue was published in 1857.

In 1867 the trustees could not find a single copy of either catalogue, nor did they know how many volumes belonged to the library. It was estimated that there were 7,000 volumes. A copy of each of the catalogues was secured afterwards.

There were about 45,000 volumes when moved into the new building. There are now about 65,500, of which 15,000 volumes are in the law department, 35,500 in the general library, and 15,000 volumes of session laws and official reports of the United States and of the several states. These last, with 5,000 duplicates and 100,000 volumes of reports of New Hampshire state officers, are in the basement. A finding list of history, biography, genealogy, geography, and travel was published in 1897.

The law reports, law text-books, and the most used reference books are on the first floor; the general library occupies the alcoves of the second floor, classified by the decimal system. A typewritten card catalogue is being made as rapidly as possible. A comprehensive printed catalogue is planned when the card catalogue is completed.

(d) Exchanges.

A legislative resolution of 1820 voted to give the New Hampshire Historical Society a copy of the journals and a copy was to be sent thereafter as published. Exchanges of laws and journals with other states were authorized in 1826. Twenty-five additional copies of the laws and public documents were to be printed after 1841 for exchanging with foreign countries.

In 1848 the librarian recommended the publication of all the important reports made to the legislature by the state officers for preservation and exchange. He asked that a sufficient number of copies of the journals might be printed in order that exchanges might be made for like journals of each of the other states. As a result he was permitted to set aside

15 volumes each of the laws, the documents and court reports of the current year, and 25 copies of Jackson's Geological survey of the state for exchange of books and other works of science and art from foreign countries. Fifty copies of each of the same documents excepting Jackson's could be used for the same purposes each succeeding year. The governor might also appoint an agent in Europe to conduct the exchanges at a salary of $200 annually. Alexandre Vattemare was appointed the agent.

Vattemare was an energetic and versatile character. In turn he assumed the rôle of ventriloquist, savant, and bibliophile. After the downfall of Napoleon, Vattemare found himself in Berlin, held as a prisoner of war, because he refused to join the Prussian army. By taking up ventriloquism he won the good will of the authorities and gained his freedom. He traveled over Europe, practicing his art, and found open doors to many courts, learned bodies, and libraries. He seemed to have had a natural love for books, and soon saw the immense advantages which would accrue to all parties if they could be persuaded to exchange their duplicates. He undertook the task and brought about many thousand exchanges between the libraries, museums, cities, and governments of Europe. Then he came to America to induce us to join in the international exchanges of books, specimens of natural history, and products of art and science. He was in the United States in 1839-40, and again in 1847-49. In November, 1848, he addressed the governor of this state on the matter of international exchanges. His request was turned over to the legislature then in session. The matter was laid over until the June session of 1849, when by request Vattemare gave a public address in support of his undertaking. Fifty dollars were voted him and the librarian was requested to give him what journals and other volumes could be spared. He was so far successful in this country as to obtain a grant of $2,000 from the national government, and from $100 to $400 from many of the states, including all of the New England states. The exchanges were kept up several years in some of the states, with some degree of success. They fell into disfavor after a time

from lack of order and system. Frequently one state would receive the first volume of a desirable work, and in a few months another state, fifteen hundred miles away, would receive the second volume. It resulted in broken sets everywhere.

In 1850 the librarian in his report calls the attention of the legislature to the exchanges received from Vattemare. The following year he condemns the entire system. He says: "The state has been subjected to an annual expense of $200 for the salary of Mr. Vattemare, as well as an expense of several hundred dollars for books for exchanges, and expense of transportation, and in return have received a few unbound pamphlets in a foreign language, and a box of musty old books, which are undoubtedly the gleanings of some antiquarian bookstore. If the legislature shall deem it proper to continue this system of exchanges, it is hoped an appropriate place will be designated in which to deposit these rare specimens of literary curiosity." The exchanges were discontinued. The catalogue of 1857 lists eighty-seven volumes of French works; a note adds that a very few others are omitted because considered worthless.

From time to time exchanges were authorized with various historical societies. A set of the American archives was voted to the New Hampshire Historical Society, and suitable exchanges were to be made as occasion offered. The distribution of the state publications remained the duty of the secretary of state until 1891, when it was all turned over to the library excepting the distribution to the legislature, to the state officers, and to the municipalities.

(e) Circulation.

The conditions on which the books of the library might be used, and the constituency which could use it, have been subject to many and almost fickle changes. The first general act of 1839 provided that the books should not be taken out without the consent of the librarian and should be recorded. During the sessions books could be retained one week, at other times one month, and all must be returned by the 20th of May annually. This date was about two weeks before the annual sessions.

The members and clerks of the legislature, the judges of the superior court, the secretary of state, and treasurer could take books out during the sessions; at other times the governor and council, judges of the supreme court, the secretary of state, and treasurer. Other persons could receive books by depositing double the value of the books taken and suitably paying the librarian for his services. The requirement of a deposit was never enforced, and undoubtedly this remissness was the cause of losses which would not otherwise have occurred.

In 1859 the circulation was restricted to the members of the legislature during its sessions. The library was to be kept open at all proper times for consultation by any citizen. A semi-annual examination by the secretary of state was to be made and missing books returned or paid for by the librarian. Frequently, however, the losses were made good by further exchanges.

The circulation was restored in 1866 to the governor and other state officers. An act of 1868 permitted only members of the legislature and their clerks, the governor and council, the judges of the supreme court, and the state officers and their assistants to take books out, and then only during the sessions. Books found to be missing, on examination by the trustees, had to be returned or paid for by the librarian. So the law remained until 1887, when the trustees could designate what books might be taken from the library for twenty-four hours.

By an act of 1891, the governor and council and the legislature could take the books during the sessions, the judges during term time, and the trustees could permit others to have them not exceeding twenty-four hours. The time limit was removed in 1893, but the books were subject to such rules as the trustees might impose. Books in the general library now may be loaned to any one in the state through the local public libraries, by the local library becoming responsible to the state library for any books so borrowed, and it in turn looking to the individual in case of any loss or damage.

At first the library was open only during the session. In 1859, when there was supposed to be no circulation, the libra-

rian was required to keep the library open for consultation at all proper times. There were no regular hours until 1867, when they were appointed to be from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. Occasionally, during court, the room was open in the evening. On moving into the new building, the hours became from 8.30 A. M. to 5 P. M. It is now frequently open evenings when the supreme court and legislature are in session, or some one from out of town desires especially to consult it.

(f) Expenses.

The first appropriation for the library was in 1823, of $100, to be spent by the governor "as he may think proper," annually "until the general court shall otherwise order." The amount was not always used. Later a commission assisted in the purchases if made. Not until 1850 do the annual reports of the state treasurer show expenditures for the library with any regularity. In 1837, $75 was appropriated for additional shelving. $500 was placed at the command of the governor in 1841 for exchanges with foreign countries. Vattemare received $50 for his address before the legislature in 1849, and for two years drew $200 each year as the state's agent for conducting exchanges. Special appropriations of $500 or less were made from time to time for filling up sets. $3,260 was spent in 1867 for fitting up a new room. The annual appropriation was increased to $500 in 1878, to $2,500 in 1889, and to $3,000 in 1891. $2,000 was appropriated in 1895 for current newspapers and periodicals, for binding, and for filling up gaps in the law department. In 1897 the law was so amended that $5,000 may be used annually for books in all departments; the newspapers and periodicals, binding and shelving shall be deemed incidentals.

The salary of the librarian at first was the same as that of a member of the legislature. Mr. Kimball received in 1867 $300; a little later $800 annually. Since 1891 the librarian's salary has been substantially increased, until now it is $1,950 annually. One assistant began to be employed about 1875; now there are four.

From 1867 to June, 1898, there has been paid in salaries	$33,500.00
For books, about	56,000.00
For printing reports and blanks, reprinting pamphlets, and incidental expenses	33,000.00
For maintenance of building	11,500.00
Total, about	$134,000.00

The new building cost $314,300.

(g) Reports.

The Revised statutes of 1843 required the librarian to report to the governor thirty days after each session all books not returned to the library, with such other information as he may think expedient. In 1846 the report was to be made to the legislature annually. The condition of the library and the lists of books added and lost were to be given. The matter of losses was emphasized in 1862, when the required report of lists was again demanded. The list of additions was suspended in 1893 until a complete catalogue can be published, after which the list is to be continued as an annual supplement.

The librarian's report is now made to the trustees, who submit it with their own to the governor. The report for the year ending June 1, 1847, was the first one printed. From that date until 1864 they were printed in the appendices of the house journals, excepting the report for 1849-50, which was never printed. These have been reprinted in one pamphlet in 1897. No report was made in 1864 and 1865. The trustees reported in 1867. Reports for 1868 and 1869 were not printed. Since 1870 there have been regular reports from the librarian.

For more than forty years, reference was made in these reports almost invariably to the cramped condition of the library. One year the librarian says: "This report would hardly be complete, or in its usual form, did it not call the attention of the legislature to the limited and exceedingly defective accommodations of the library." The reports for 1890-94 contain much bibliographical matter, among which may be

mentioned the official publications of the state for 1890-94; bibliographies of Dartmouth College, Manchester, and Dover; statistics and brief sketches of the town libraries of the state; condensed list of New Hampshire official publications from 1699-1892; index to the New Hampshire Registers; and a Check-list of New Hampshire laws.

OTHER LIBRARIES IN STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The state asylum for the insane has received $100 annually for books since 1865. The state prison for several years has usually had an appropriation for reading matter. The Industrial School at Manchester sustains its library from funds given by ex-Gov. Frederick Smyth and Miss Louise Penhallow. It has also received appropriations from the state for the same purpose. The state departments of public instruction and health have small libraries.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

In several states library associations are found. The first of these to be incorporated was that of New Hampshire; it dates from 1889. It was organized to secure co-operation among the libraries of the state, to improve their management, to encourage the establishment of new libraries, to render the existing ones more useful as a means of popular education, to facilitate the collection and exchange of matter relating to different portions of the state, and to promote a systematic and less wasteful distribution of government publications. Its proceedings may be published in the state librarian's report. It holds meetings from time to time, at which practical methods of library economy are discussed.

STATISTICS AND CONCLUSION.

The special report on libraries of the United States commissioner of education in 1876 gives a list of fourteen free libraries in New Hampshire, having 52,663 volumes. Seventy-two other libraries are listed, having 153,080 volumes. In the report of the library commission of the state for 1895-96 these statistics are found:

Libraries established without state aid	62	volumes,	309,129
Libraries receiving incidental state aid	7	"	17,093
Libraries materially aided by state	122	"	83,825
Free libraries	5	"	8,301
Total free libraries distributed in 195 towns	196	volumes,	418,348

In addition there are other libraries in the state as follows:

Free libraries	8	volumes,	7,003
Subscription libraries	33	"	60,630
Circulating libraries	3	"	2,050
School libraries	23	"	43,323
Two college libraries	2	"	86,000
State and department libraries	5	"	*42,214
New Hampshire Historical Society	1	"	15,000
Totals	75	volumes,	256,220

Making a grand total of libraries, 271; volumes, 674,568.

Nineteen towns voted, in 1896, the first assessment for a library. These towns are not included in the 195 noted above. Nineteen other towns voted the same year that it was inexpedient to establish a library. Thus the whole state is accounted for with the exception of unincorporated places having a population of 387 persons. The total appropriations by the towns for these libraries are not known, but the sum of $48,607.12 was voted at the annual meetings that year. This does not represent the whole, for some towns pay the running expenses of their libraries without special votes.

The towns, from early days, have received the state publications. These often have not been suitably cared for. In some cases they have even been sold. Maine has, as one of the requirements, enjoined upon the towns which receive state aid that they shall keep such books in the public libraries. This insures their preservation, and makes them accessible for use. Libraries to the value of $200, belonging to individuals, are exempt from attachment and execution. The town libraries are not taxed.

*Did not include 15,000 volumes of public documents.

The association libraries played an important part during the first three quarters of this century in fostering the love of reading and culture of the people. Free libraries have come to take their place largely, just as compulsory education has been substituted for optional education. Free libraries are accessible to every one in the community, while the association libraries of necessity were restricted. As free district and high schools are the predecessors of technical schools, so we may expect that there will in time be other libraries for the special investigators than those already existing.

The state library originally in the office of the secretary of state was intended only for the legislature; then it embraced the needs of the courts; now its aim is to supply such volumes for all readers and investigators on subjects which the free public libraries for the most part are unable to attempt to cover.

The free public libraries are the ones which come nearest to the people, and are the ones which must receive the most careful attention on the part of all. The library problem of the future in this state is not a large multiplication of libraries, but the building up and the fullest use possible of those already existing.

LEGISLATION.

1820.

RESOLUTION.

[Public laws to be sent to the United States government.]

Resolved, That the secretary of this state be required to procure four sets of the public laws of this state, and forward them to the secretary of state of the United States, for the use of the government of the United States. And it shall hereafter be the duty of the secretary of this state to forward to the secretary of the United States four sets of all laws published by authority of this state.

Approved June 15, 1820.

1823.

RESOLUTION.

[$100 appropriated annually to the state library. Incorporated in chapter 6, section 7, of the Revised statutes of 1843.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

That the governor be authorized and requested to purchase such books for the enlargement of the state library as he may think proper; and that his excellency, the governor, draw on the treasury for the necessary funds, and that the sum of one hundred dollars be annually appropriated for that purpose, until the general court shall otherwise order.

Approved July 3, 1823.

RESOLUTION.

[Public documents to be delivered to the New Hampshire Historical Society.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

That a copy of the statute laws and of the journals of the proceedings of the legislature be granted to the New Hampshire Historical Society, and that the secretary of this state deliver such copies to the librarian of said society as soon as may be; and that he deliver to said librarian, from time to time, copies of such as may hereafter be published, as soon as convenient after their publication.

Approved July 3, 1823.

AN ACT to incorporate certain Persons by the name of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

Whereas, The persons hereinafter named have associated for the laudable purpose of collecting and preserving such books and papers as may illustrate the early history of the state, and of acquiring and communicating a knowledge of the natural history, the botanical and mineralogical productions of the state, as well as for the general advancement of science and literature; and *whereas,* the object of their association is of public utility and deserving public encouragement; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:*

That Ichabod Bartlett, William Plumer, Jr., Bennet Tyler, Jeremiah Smith, Jeremiah Mason, Richard Bartlett, James Bartlett, Jacob B. Moore, Andrew Peirce, William Smith, Jr., and Nathaniel A. Haven, Jr., with their associates, and such other persons as shall from time to time be admitted as members of said association, according to such by-laws as the members of said association may establish, be and they hereby are created a body politic and corporate, and shall forever hereafter continue a body politic and corporate by the name of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and for the purposes aforesaid, and with all the powers, privileges, and liabilities incident to corporations of this nature.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said corporation may receive and take by gift, grant, devise, or otherwise, and hold, possess, and enjoy exclusive of the building or buildings which may be actually occupied and used for the safe keeping of their books, papers, and records, and of their cabinets of natural history and mineralogy, and exclusive of their books, papers, and cabinets aforesaid, real and personal estate, the yearly value of which shall not exceed $3,000; provided always that the estate aforesaid be appropriated for the purposes aforesaid.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said corporation shall have full power and authority to determine at what place their library and cabinets shall be established, at what times and places their meetings shall be holden, and in what manner the members shall be notified of said meetings; to elect from among the members of said corporation such officers, with such powers and duties as they shall judge expedient; and also to ordain and enact any by-laws for the government of said corporation; provided the same be not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this state.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Ichabod Bartlett, William Smith, Jr., and Nathaniel A. Haven, Jr., or any two of them, shall have power to call the first meeting of said corporation at such time and place, and may notify the members of said association in such manner, as they may deem expedient.

Approved June 13, 1823.

1824.

RESOLUTION.

[Librarian to purchase certain maps.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

That the librarian of the state library be authorized to purchase two maps of Mexico and the territories adjacent, provided the price of the same does not exceed the sum of $20, and that he be authorized to draw on the treasury for the same.

Approved December 15, 1824.

1826.

RESOLUTION.

[Librarian to procure journals of the legislature.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

That the librarian be directed to procure one copy of the journals of the senate and one copy of the journal of the house of representatives for each session of the legislature since the adoption of the present constitution, if the same can be procured for a reasonable compensation, and to cause them to be bound in good and sufficient binding and placed in the library.

And be it further resolved, That the librarian hereafter, for the time being, be required, after the publication of the journals of the senate and house of representatives of the present and any future session of the legislature, to place one copy thereof, bound as aforesaid, in the library.

Approved July 7, 1826.

AN ACT providing for the publication of the acts and journals of the legislature.

[Chapter 72, Laws of 1826. Re-enacted in Revised statutes of 1843, chapter 3, sections 3 and 8.]

. . . . . .

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the secretary shall, as soon as may be after he shall have been furnished with the printed laws as aforesaid, cause one copy thereof to be trans-

mitted to each person composing the executive and legislative branches of the government, to the secretary and treasurer, to each of the clerks of the senate and house of representatives, to each judicial officer, and to each of the clerks of the courts and registers of probate, attorney-general, and to each of the solicitors within the state, for the time being, and a copy thereof to the secretary of each state and territory in the United States, one copy to each historical society in the United States, and to the American Antiquarian Society, and one copy thereof to each town in the state.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the secretary shall, as soon as may be after he shall have been furnished with the printed journals, as aforesaid, cause one copy thereof to be transmitted to each person composing the executive and legislative branches of the government for the time being, one copy thereof to the secretary and treasurer, and to each of the clerks of the senate and house of representatives, one copy to the New Hampshire Historical Society, one copy to the American Antiquarian Society, and one copy to each town in the state.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the secretary of state to cause the public acts and resolutions of each session of the legislature to be published in each newspaper in this state, in the same manner and for the same compensation as is provided in the act passed June 21, 1820, entitled "An act to fix the compensation for publishing the laws of this state in the several newspapers to be designated for that purpose," and also in an act in addition to said act, passed November 30, 1820.

Approved July 7, 1826.

1828.

RESOLUTION NO. 9.

[Room in state house to be fitted up for the state library.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

That Jacob B. Moore, Esq., of Concord, be authorized to contract with some suitable person to fit up the large room under the senate chamber for the reception of the state library, and to remove the same to said room; and when the same is completed to the satisfaction of the said Jacob B. Moore, who

is hereby appointed agent to superintend said work, the governor is authorized to draw such sum from the treasury as may be necessary to defray said expenses.

Approved June 18, 1828.

1829.

RESOLUTION NO. 52.

[Room for New Hampshire Historical Society.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

That the New Hampshire Historical Society be permitted to hold their meetings in the committee room, numbered 12, in the state house, and to keep their library and cabinet of articles collected by them in the same room, in such manner as not to interfere with the use of the room by committees, until the legislature shall otherwise order.

Approved July 3, 1829.

1831.

AN ACT to authorize persons to assume and exercise corporate powers in certain cases.

[Chapter 36, Laws of 1831. Incorporated in chapter 145, Revised statutes of 1843.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:*

That any two or more persons in this state may associate together for the purpose of forming a fire engine company, a library company or society, or a singing or other musical society, and may admit members and assume a name and style by which such company or society may be known and distinguished in law, which agreement of association shall be recorded in a book of records, to be kept by the clerk of such company or society, and the substance thereof posted up by such clerk in two public places in the town where such society is formed, and also recorded in the book of records kept by the clerk of such town, and the persons associated as aforesaid, for any of the purposes aforesaid, shall thereby be constituted and become a body corporate and

politic, and by such name so assumed shall have perpetual succession, and possess and enjoy all the powers, privileges, and immunities, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities incident to corporations of a similar nature; shall have power and authority and be capable in law to take, hold, and possess to them and to their successors for the use and benefit of such company or society by purchase, gift, grant, devise, or otherwise, any real or personal estate, and may improve, sell, convey, and dispose of the same, for the use and benefit of said company or society. Provided that such estate and the whole funds of such society shall not at any time exceed the amount of $1,000.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any company or society, formed as aforesaid, may have and use a common seal, and the same alter and renew at pleasure; shall have authority to choose all such officers, and make and ordain such by-laws and regulations as shall be necessary and proper for the due government of said company or society, and for the management of its funds; provided the same shall not be repugnant to the constitution and laws of this state; provided, nevertheless, that no member of any fire engine company formed under this act, shall be exempt from performing military duty in the company of militia to which he may belong, if his exemption would reduce said company below the number of 42 rank and file, nor unless said fire engine company shall own and possess a suitable fire engine.

Approved July 1, 1831.

1832.

RESOLUTION.

[Chapter 116, Laws of 1832. Librarian to purchase New Hampshire and New York reports.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

That the secretary be directed to procure for the state library three sets of the New Hampshire reports, and a complete set of the reports of the state of New York, and present his account for the same to the governor, his excellency, who is hereby authorized to draw his order on the treasurer for the amount of the same.

Approved December 21, 1832.

AN ACT to establish the rates at which polls and ratable estate shall be assessed in making direct taxes.

[Chapter 108, Laws of 1832. Incorporated in chapter 39, section 3, subdivision 2, Revised statutes of 1843. Voluntary corporations not intended to pay dividends exempt from taxation.]

. . . . . .

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the said selectmen and assessors shall set down in their invoices in separate columns the following classes of ratable estate; namely . . . . and all other stock in any corporation or company on which an income is received and dividend made, or which may be subject to any dividend . . . .

Approved January 4, 1833.

1837.

RESOLUTION.

[Chapter 361, Laws of 1837. Additional shelving in state library; catalogue to be published.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

That the librarian of the state library, under the direction of his excellency, the governor, cause such additional shelves and stands to be erected as may accommodate the books and maps in said library, and have the said books and maps properly arranged and set up, and catalogues of the same published, provided the same shall not exceed the sum of $75.

Approved July 6, 1837.

1839.

AN ACT relating to the office and duties of librarian.

[Chapter 465, Laws of 1839. Incorporated in chapter 6, Revised statutes of 1843.]

SECTION	SECTION
1. State librarian appointed annually by the legislature.	4. Purchase of books; record.
2. To make catalogue.	5. Circulation.
3. Attendance at library; compensation.	6-7, Who may take books out.
	8. Kind of books to be purchased.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:*

That a librarian of the state library shall be appointed annually, by joint resolution of both branches of the legislature,

to hold his office for and during the term of one year, and until some other person be appointed in his stead, and that previous to his entering on his duties as librarian he shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of the duties of said office.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the librarian to cause all the books and maps belonging to said state library to be duly labeled and numbered, and to keep a full catalogue of the same to be revised and corrected annually in the month of May, and to keep an exact and full account of all such books and maps as may be taken out of the library, with the name of the person to whom delivered and the time of taking the same.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the librarian shall be in constant attendance in the library during the session of the legislature, and shall receive the same daily compensation as is paid the members of the legislature, and for all other necessary expenses and services required under this act, he shall receive annually a suitable compensation.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the books hereafter purchased for the library shall be procured by the first day of January in each year, and placed under the care of the librarian, to be by him duly entered, labeled, and arranged in the library, and the librarian shall cause a record of the books as annually purchased, with the prices thereof, to be made, which record shall continue from year to year.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That no books or maps shall be taken from the library without the consent of the librarian, and without having been first entered as provided by this act. That during the session of the legislature no books or maps shall be retained for a longer period than one week, at all other times not longer than one month, without being returned to the library, and that all books and maps shall be returned to the library by the 20th day of May in each year.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That with the foregoing restrictions the members of the several branches of the legislature, the judges of the superior court, the secretary of state and of the treasury, and the clerks of the house and senate shall be entitled to the use of the books and maps in said library during the session of the legislature. And at all other times the governor and council, the judges of the supreme court, the secretary of the state and of the treasury shall be entitled to take and use books from said library.

SECT. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That when the legislature is not in session, the librarian shall be empowered to loan any

book in said library for a period not exceeding one month to any person who shall deposit with the librarian so much money as in the opinion of the librarian would replace such book or books, in case the same be not returned, and shall make to the librarian a reasonable compensation for the services about such loan.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That in selecting books for said library care shall be taken to procure full sets of the statutes of all the states, reports of the decisions in the United States courts, and the courts of the several states, history, state papers, statistics, political economy, works on geology, mineralogy and other sciences, and other works having an important bearing upon the business of legislation, to the exclusion of works of fiction.

Approved July 6, 1839.

1840.

RESOLUTION.

[Chapter 520, Laws of 1840. Books to be bound; appropriation. Incorporated in chapter 6 of the Revised statutes of 1843.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

That the librarian of the state library be, and he is hereby, required to procure such books and pamphlets now in said library as, in the opinion of the committee on the library, may be worthy of preservation to be bound in a good and substantial manner.

And be it further resolved, That the expenses of binding said books and pamphlets be paid from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved June 20, 1840.

AN ACT constituting a committee on the library.

[Chapter 579, Laws of 1840. Repealed in 1842. Standing legislative committee on the library appointed.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:*

That a joint committee, consisting of two members of the house of representatives, to be selected by the speaker, and one

member of the senate, to be selected by the president thereof, shall be annually appointed, whose duty it shall be, with the aid and advice of his excellency, the governor, to make selection of the books to be purchased for the use of the state library.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved December 23, 1840.

1841.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

That hereafter twenty-five additional copies of volumes of the laws, resolves, and public documents, printed by order of the legislature, be printed and bound for the purposes of exchange in foreign countries.

Resolved, That the governor be authorized to transmit any of the above extra copies to agents of foreign countries in the United States authorized to make exchange of the same.

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding $500 be subject to the draft of the governor, upon the treasurer, for the collection and exchange of original specimens of natural history and the productions of useful arts, to be expended under the direction of the governor for the purposes aforesaid.

Approved June 28, 1841.

1842.

AN ACT entitled an act to repeal "An act constituting a committee on the library," approved December 23, 1840.

[Chapter 684, Laws of 1842. Repealing chapter 579, Laws of 1840.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:*

That an act entitled "An act constituting a committee on the library," approved December 23, 1840, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved June 23, 1842.

1843.

REVISED STATUTES OF 1843.

CHAPTER 3.

PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF STATUTES AND JOURNALS.

[Sections 3 and 8 identical with same sections of chapter 3 of the Compiled statutes of 1853; also re-enacted in chapter 4, sections 7 and 11, of the General statutes of 1867.]

. . . . . .

SECT. 3. The secretary shall deposit in his office one copy of the laws, published as aforesaid, and shall annually, as soon as may be after their publication, distribute copies as follows: to the governor; to each member of the council, senate, and house; to the secretary and treasurer, for the use of their respective offices; to each of the clerks of the senate and house; to each of the justices of the superior court of judicature, and of each court of common pleas; to each clerk of said courts for the use of the court; to each judge and register of probate; to the attorney-general and each solicitor for the time being; to each of the judges of the circuit court of the United States for the district of New Hampshire; to each historical society in the United States; to the American Antiquarian Society; to each town in the state; to each unincorporated town or place in which there shall be ten or more ratable polls, inhabitants therein,— one copy; to the secretary of each state and territory in the United States, for the use of each state or territory, three copies; to the secretary of state of the United States, for the use of the government of the United States, four copies; and shall deposit the residue in the library of the state.

. . . . . .

SECT. 8. The secretary, as soon as may be after the delivery of the journals of the senate and house, shall distribute the same as follows: to each person composing the executive and legislative branches of the government for the time being; to the secretary and treasurer; to each of the clerks of the senate and house; to the New Hampshire Historical Society; to the American Antiquarian Society; to each historical society in the United States; to each town in the state; to each unincorporated place in the state in which there are ten or more ratable polls,—one copy each.

SECT. 9. The secretary shall cause twenty-five copies additional of all laws, resolves, and public documents printed by

order of the legislature, to be printed and bound, and the governor may transmit the same to the agents of foreign countries in the United States, authorized to make exchanges for the same.

CHAPTER 6.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

[Largely re-enacted in chapter 6, Compiled statutes of 1853.]

SECTION
1. Appointment of librarian.
2. Vacancy.
3. His duties.
4. Compensation.
5. Who may take books from the library.
6. Circulation.
7. Purchase of books; $100 appropriated.
8. Selection of books.
9. Books to be labeled, arranged, and catalogued.
10. Documents and pamphlets may be bound.
11. Products of nature and art exchanged.

[Sections 1-4 repealed by chapter 343, Laws of 1846.]

SECTION 1. A librarian of the state library shall be appointed annually, by joint resolution of both branches of the legislature, to hold his office for the term of one year, and until some other person is appointed in his stead, and before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office he shall be sworn to the faithful performance thereof.

SECT. 2. In case of the death, removal, or resignation of the librarian, the executive shall make an appointment to fill the vacancy until such time as the legislature shall convene and make a new appointment.

SECT. 3. The librarian shall be in constant attendance in the library during each session of the legislature. He shall cause all the books, maps, and papers in the library to be duly labeled, numbered, and arranged, and shall keep a full catalogue of the same arranged alphabetically, which shall be revised and corrected in the month of May annually. He shall keep a full and exact account of all books, maps, and papers which may be taken from the library, with the names of the persons to whom and the time when delivered, and shall report to the governor within thirty days after the close of each session, the name of each book, map, or paper which may not have been returned, with such other information as he may think it expedient.

SECT. 4. The compensation of the librarian during the session shall be the same as that of a member, and for all other services he shall receive annually a reasonable sum.

SECT. 5. Books may be taken from the library by the members and clerks of the house and senate during each session, and at all times by the governor and council, the judges of the superior court, and the secretary and treasurer of the state. Any person (except during any session) may take books therefrom, with the consent of the librarian, by depositing with him double the value thereof, from which any books injured or lost shall be replaced, and a compensation paid the librarian for his services, subject, however, to such rules as may be prescribed by the committee on the library.

SECT. 6. No book, map, or paper shall be taken from the library by any person without the consent of the librarian, or without being entered as herein provided. During any session all books, maps, and papers shall be returned to the librarian within one week, at other times within one month, and in all cases on or before the 20th day of May annually.

SECT. 7. A joint committee consisting of two members of the house, to be selected by the speaker, and one member of the senate, to be selected by the president, shall be appointed annually, who with the governor shall select and purchase books for the library, and the sum of $100 is appropriated for said purpose annually, to be drawn by warrant from the governor, with advice of the council.

SECT. 8. In selecting books for the library care shall be taken to procure full sets of the statutes and reports of the United States, and of the several states, state papers, history, statistics, works on political economy, agriculture, geology, mineralogy, and other arts and sciences, and other works having an important bearing upon the business and objects of legislation, to the exclusion of works of fiction.

SECT. 9. All books for the library shall be procured by the first day of January in each year, and placed under the care of the librarian to be by him duly entered, labeled, and arranged in the library, and he shall cause a record of the same with their prices to be made and kept from year to year.

SECT. 10. The committee on the library, with the governor, may from time to time cause such pamphlets, documents, papers, and manuscripts belonging to the state as they may think proper to be suitably arranged and bound for preservation, at the expense of the state, and the governor with advice of the council may draw his warrant on the treasury therefor.

SECT. 11. The sum of $500 is subject to the draft of the governor, with advice of the council, upon the treasurer, for collection, preservation, and exchange of original specimens of natural history and the productions of useful arts, to be expended under the direction of the governor.

CHAPTER 39.

PERSONS AND PROPERTY LIABLE TO TAXATION.

[Re-enacted in chapter 41, section 3, subdivision 2, Compiled statutes of 1853.]

. . . . . .

SECT. 3. Personal property liable to be taxed is . . . .

Subdivision 2. Stock in all corporations in this state, except manufacturing and railroad corporations, and stock in any corporation out of this state if not there assessed; provided that in either case a dividend or income is or may be derived from said stock, and notwithstanding such stock is mortgaged, pledged, or otherwise conveyed as security.

. . . . . .

CHAPTER 145.

VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS.

[Re-enacted in chapter 152, Compiled statutes of 1853.]

SECTION	SECTION
1. Purposes of formation.	7. Powers.
2. How formed.	8. Income limited.
3. First meeting.	9. Raising money.
4. Name.	10. Division of stock into shares.
5. Publication of formation, name, and object.	11. Assessments.
6. Adoption of by-laws.	12. Records.
	13. Personal liability.

SECTION 1. Any persons may voluntarily associate themselves together, and have all the powers of a corporation, for either of the following purposes:

First. To establish and maintain literary and scientific institutions.

Second. To promote knowledge and skill among the members by the establishment of a library, lyceum, musical, agricultural, literary, or scientific association.

Third. To supply any place with water by means of an aqueduct.

Fourth. To organize a fire engine company or a mutual fire insurance company.

Fifth. To provide, hold, and keep in repair suitable grounds and other conveniences for the burial of the dead, or for a public walk or common.

SECT. 2. Every such association shall be formed by written articles specifying the objects of the association, and the conditions on which it is formed, and subscribed by each member thereof.

SECT. 3. The first meeting shall be notified, organized, and holden in the manner prescribed in the articles of association.

SECT. 4. Any such association may adopt a corporate name, either in the original articles or by vote at the first meeting thereof, and may at any regular meeting adopt a corporate seal and alter the same at pleasure.

SECT. 5. Every such corporation shall give public notice of its formation, name, and object, by publishing such notice three weeks successively in some newspaper printed in the county in which association is formed, or, if no paper is published in such county, then in some adjoining county, and also by posting a like notice in one or more public places in the town in which such association is formed and located.

SECT. 6. Any such corporation when organized may adopt all such by-laws and regulations as thought expedient, not repugnant to the laws of the state,

First. To regulate the mode of notifying, and the times and places of holding the meetings thereof.

Second. To regulate the number of officers of the corporation, their powers and duties, and the mode of choosing them.

Third. To provide the mode of admitting and discharging members.

Fourth. To provide for the laying of assessments, and for selling or forfeiting the rights or shares of members for the non-payment thereof.

Fifth. And all other by-laws and regulations necessary in promoting the object of the association.

SECT. 7. Every such corporation, when organized, may sue and be sued, may appear, prosecute, and defend to final judgment and execution in any court, and may purchase and hold, lease or convey, real or personal estate necessary to promote the objects of the association, and which shall be devoted exclusively to such object.

SECT. 8. The annual value or income of the property of any such corporation shall not exceed at any time the amount of $1,000.

SECT. 9. Any such corporation may raise money of its members in any manner agreed upon by the articles of association.

SECT. 10. Such corporations may by their articles of association or by-laws, or by vote, divide their stock or corporate property into shares, and determine the terms on which, and the manner in which such shares shall be holden and conveyed.

SECT. 11. When the stock or corporate property shall be so divided into shares, any such corporation at any legal meeting notified for that purpose may raise money by assessment on the shares or rights of the members in proportion to their several interests, and the payment of such assessments may be enforced by the sale or forfeiture of the estate of any member in such corporation, in such manner as the corporation may provide, but no other estate of such member shall be liable therefor.

SECT. 12. The clerk or secretary of every such corporation shall keep a fair record of all the proceedings of such corporation in a book provided for that purpose; and such records may be read in evidence in any court in any case where the interests of such corporation are concerned.

SECT. 13. Every member of such corporation shall be personally liable for the debts thereof lawfully contracted, and may have contribution from the other members thereof for all payments so made by him on account of the corporation, either by action for money paid or by a bill in equity at his election.

1844.

RESOLUTION.

[Chapter 180, Laws of 1844. Repealed in 1845. Sale and exchange of duplicates in state library; report to legislature of same.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

That the secretary of state be, and is hereby, authorized to sell or exchange the duplicate copies of any books in the state library, except the statutes of this and other states and of the United States, and public documents; and the said secretary of state is hereby directed to make annually, to the legisla-

ture, a return of the number of copies so exchanged or sold, the books taken in exchange, the amount of sales, and also to deliver the amount of such sales to the state treasurer upon the receipt thereof, which amount of sales shall be expended, with the annual sum now appropriated by law, in the purchase of new books.

Approved December 11, 1844.

1845.

RESOLUTION.

[Chapter 281, Laws of 1845. Repealing chapter 180, Laws of 1844.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

That the resolution, passed December 11, 1844, authorizing the sale or exchange of certain duplicate copies of books in the state library be, and the same is, hereby repealed.

Approved July 2, 1845.

1846.

AN ACT relating to the state library.

[Chapter 343, Laws of 1846. Incorporated in chapter 6, Compiled statutes of 1853.]

SECTION	SECTION
1. Secretary of state *ex officio* librarian.	2. Deputy librarian; catalogue; report.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:*

That the secretary of state shall hereafter *ex officio* be the librarian of the state library, who shall appoint a deputy librarian to assist in taking charge of the library during the session of the legislature, which deputy shall receive the same compensation as the librarian now receives.

SECT. 2. It shall be the duty of the librarian at all times, either by himself or his deputy, to take charge of the state library; to loan books according to the law now in force; to cause a catalogue of all the books, pamphlets, and maps to be made, and procure 300 copies thereof to be printed, and shall, on the second Wednesday of June, annually, make a report to

the legislature of the condition of the library, what books, maps, and pamphlets have been added during the year, and what have been lost, if any.

SECT. 3. All acts and parts of acts, so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved June 30, 1846.

1848.

RESOLUTION.

[Chapter 651, Laws of 1848. Removal of state library; appropriation.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

That the librarian of the state library, the governor and council, be authorized to make such arrangements as they may deem proper for the removal of the library from the room now occupied by the same, to the room under the hall of representatives; and that for this purpose the sum of $250, if necessary, be appropriated out of any moneys that may be in the state treasury, subject to the order and direction of the governor.

Approved June 23, 1848.

RESOLUTION.

[Chapter 751, Laws of 1848. Repealed by chapter 1464, Laws of 1853.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

That the secretary of state, under the direction of the governor and council, be authorized to exchange bound copies of the laws and legislative documents of the state for the present political year, and the reports of the decisions of the superior court of this state, not exceeding fifteen volumes of each, and a number not exceeding twenty-five of "Jackson's Geological survey of the state" for books and other works of science and art from foreign countries, to be deposited in the state library. And the secretary is hereby authorized to cause a number not exceeding fifty copies over and above the number now required of each of said documents for every future year, to be printed

and bound in volumes and set aside for the purpose of effecting the aforesaid exchanges.

And be it further resolved, That his excellency, the governor, with advice of the council, be authorized to appoint some suitable person residing in Europe to be agent of the state in effecting said exchanges; and to audit and allow the reasonable charges of such agent for receiving, packing, carriage, and exportation of said objects of exchange, to be paid by warrant drawn on the treasury; provided that the total sums so expended shall not in any one year exceed the sum of $200.

Approved January 4, 1849.

1849.

AN ACT providing for the establishment of public libraries.

[Chapter 861, Laws of 1849. Re-enacted in chapter 33, Compiled statutes of 1853.]

SECTION
1. Towns may establish and maintain public libraries.
2. Libraries to be free.
3. Towns may receive gifts for libraries.
4. Town libraries to receive all state publications.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:*

That any town in this state, at any legal meeting notified and holden for the purpose, and the city council of any city in this state, may raise and appropriate money to procure books, maps, charts, periodicals and other publications for the establishment and perpetual maintenance within the limits of such town or city of a public library, for the purchase of such land and the erection of such building as may be necessary for the suitable accommodation thereof, and for the compensation of such officers or agents as may be necessarily employed in the establishment and management of such a library.

SECT. 2. Every public library established under the provisions of this act shall be open to the free use of every inhabitant of the town or city where the same exists, for the general diffusion of intelligence among all classes of the community, subject to such rules and regulations for the well ordering and careful preservation thereof as may be established and ordained by such town or city.

SECT. 3. Any town or city may receive, hold and possess, or sell and dispose of, all such gifts, donations, devises, be-

quests and legacies as may be made to such town or city, for the purpose of establishing, increasing, or improving any such public library, and may apply the proceeds, interests, rents, and profits accruing therefrom in such manner as will best promote the prosperity and utility of such library.

SECT. 4. Every town or city in which a public library shall be established under the provisions of this act shall be entitled to receive annually a copy of the laws, journals, and all other works published by authority of the state, for the use of such library; and the secretary of state is hereby authorized and required to furnish the same from year to year to such town or city.

SECT. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved July 7, 1849.

1850.

RESOLUTION.

[Chapter 1018, Laws of 1850.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

That the governor and council are hereby empowered to appoint some suitable person whose duty it shall be to ascertain as far as practicable what books are missing from the library, to take measures to recover the same, to make a catalogue of all the books now in the library, and under their direction to do such other work as they shall determine.

Approved July 12, 1850.

1853.

RESOLUTION.

[Chapter 1464, Laws of 1853. Repealing chapter 751, Laws of 1848.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

That chapter 751 of the Pamphlet laws be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved July 2, 1853.

COMPILED STATUTES OF 1853.

CHAPTER 3.

PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF STATUTES AND JOURNALS.

Identical with chapter 3 of the Revised statutes of 1843. Re-enacted in chapter 4, sections 7 and 11, of the General statutes of 1867.

CHAPTER 6.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

[See also chapter 1969, Laws of 1857, and chapter 4232, Laws of 1866. Portions of this law are contained in the General statutes of 1867.]

SECTION
1. Secretary of state to be *ex officio* librarian; deputy librarian.
2. Duties of librarian.
3. Who may take books from the library.
4. Circulation.
5. Legislative committee on the library.
6. Selection of books.
7. Books to be labeled, arranged, and catalogued.
8. Documents and pamphlets to be bound.
9. Products of nature and art exchanged.

SECTION 1. The secretary of state shall, *ex officio*, be the librarian of the state library, who shall appoint a deputy librarian to assist in taking charge of the library during the session of the legislature, which deputy shall receive the same compensation as that of a member.

SECT. 2. It shall be the duty of the librarian at all times, either by himself or by his deputy, to take charge of the state library; to loan books according to the laws now in force; to cause a catalogue of all the books, pamphlets, and maps to be made, and procure three hundred copies thereof to be printed, and shall, on the second Wednesday of June annually make a report to the legislature of the condition of the library, what books, maps, and pamphlets have been added during the year, and what have been lost, if any.

SECT. 3. Books may be taken from the library by the members and clerks of the house and senate during each session, and at all times by the governor and council, the judges of the superior court, and the secretary and treasurer of the state. Any person (except during any session) may take books therefrom with the consent of the librarian, by depositing with him double the value thereof, from which any book injured or lost shall be replaced, and a compensation paid the librarian for his services, subject, however, to such rules as may be prescribed by the committee on the library.

SECT. 4. No book, map, or papers shall be taken from the library by any person without the consent of the librarian, or without being entered as herein provided. During any session all books, maps, and papers shall be returned to the librarian within one week; at other times within one month, and in all cases on or before the 20th day of May annually.

SECT. 5. A joint committee, consisting of two members of the house, to be selected by the speaker, and one member of the senate, to be selected by the president, shall be appointed annually, who with the governor shall select and purchase books for the library, and the sum of $100 is to be appropriated for said purpose annually, to be drawn by warrant from the governor, with advice of the council.

SECT. 6. In selecting books for the library care shall be taken to procure full sets of the statutes and reports of the United States, and of the several states, state papers, history, statistics, works on political economy, agriculture, geology, mineralogy, and other arts and sciences, and other works having an important bearing upon the business and objects of legislation, to the exclusion of works of fiction.

SECT. 7. All books for the library shall be procured by the first day of January in each year, and placed under the care of the librarian, to be by him duly entered, labeled, and arranged in the library, and he shall cause a record of the same with their prices to be made and kept from year to year.

SECT. 8. The committee on the library, with the governor, may from time to time cause such pamphlets, documents, papers, and manuscripts belonging to the state as they may think proper to be suitably arranged and bound for preservation, at the expense of the state, and the governor, with advice of the council, may draw his warrant on the treasurer therefor.

SECT. 9. The sum of $500 is subject to the draft of the governor, with advice of the council, upon the treasurer, for the collection, preservation, and exchange of original specimens of natural history and the productions of useful arts, to be expended under the direction of the governor.

CHAPTER 33.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Same as chapter 861, Laws of 1849. Re-enacted in chapter 46, General laws of 1867.

CHAPTER 41.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Subdivision 2, section 3, is the same as subdivision 2, section 3, chapter 39, Revised statutes of 1843. Re-enacted in chapter 49, General statutes of 1867.

CHAPTER 152.

VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS.

Same as chapter 145, Revised statutes of 1843, with the addition of a clause in section 1, providing for the incorporation of temperance societies. Re-enacted in chapter 137, General statutes of 1867.

1857.

AN ACT to attach new duties to the office of deputy secretary of state.

[Chapter 1969, Laws of 1857.]

SECTION	SECTION
1. Deputy secretary to be deputy librarian.	3. Salary of $200 in addition to fees of office.
2. Appointed by secretary; bonds.	

[Section 1 repealed by chapter 4232, Laws of 1866.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:*

That, in addition to the duties now incumbent on the deputy secretary of state, he shall perform the duties of deputy librarian, as prescribed in chapter 6, sections 2, 3, and 4 of the Compiled statutes, and shall procure supplies of such materials as are needed for the use of the legislative departments of the state, and to keep proper accounts of the same. The deputy secretary shall also act as clerk to the secretary of state in performing the labors of the office, and be removable at his pleasure.

SECT. 2. The deputy secretary shall be appointed by the secretary, and, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take the usual oaths of office and file a bond to the same amount as that of the secretary for the faithful discharge of his duties.

SECT. 3. The deputy secretary shall receive, in addition to the fees arising from the office of deputy secretary, a salary of $200 per annum.

SECT. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved June 27, 1857.

1859.

AN ACT for the better preservation of the books, maps, manuscripts and other papers in the state library.

[Chapter 2218, Laws of 1859. Repealed by chapter 4232, Laws of 1866.]

SECTION		SECTION	
1. Circulation restricted to legislature during its sessions.		2. Semi-annual examination; librarian responsible for lost books.	

Whereas, The state library is the common property of all the citizens of the state, and they are deprived of the common use of the same when any of the said books, maps, manuscripts, and other papers are removed from the library room; and *whereas,* such removal of said books, maps, manuscripts, and other papers exposes them to great injury and loss; therefore,

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. That hereafter the books, maps, manuscripts, and other papers belonging to the state library shall not be removed from the room where said library may be kept, for any purpose whatever, except by members of the legislature during the session thereof, and that the librarian shall keep said library open for the purpose of consulting and reading said books, maps, manuscripts, and other papers in the library room, at all proper times, by any citizens of the state.

SECT. 2. The secretary of state shall, twice a year, examine said library, and ascertain what books have been taken away during the year; and the librarian shall cause all missing books, maps, manuscripts, and other papers belonging to said library to be returned to said library room within thirty days thereafter, or pay to the state the value or cost of the same.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Approved June 27, 1859.

RESOLUTION.

[Chapter 2266, Laws of 1859.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

That the secretary of state be hereby authorized and directed to deposit in the library of the New Hampshire Historical Society one set of the volumes of the American archives now in the state library, and to make such exchanges of books with said library from time to time as he may deem proper.

Approved June 24, 1859.

1862.

AN ACT relating to the state library.

[Chapter 2588, Laws of 1862. Repealed by chapter 4232, Laws of 1866.]

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. The librarian shall, in his annual report to the legislature, give a list of the books, maps, manuscripts, and other papers missing from the library, with the names of the persons taking the same, and the time when so taken.

Approved July 2, 1862.

RESOLUTION.

[Chapter 2670, Laws of 1862.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

That the librarian be authorized to order any books now at Washington, in any of the departments, designed for this state, to be forwarded forthwith, and that the necessary expense of transportation be paid out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated; and his excellency, the governor, is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the treasurer therefor.

Resolved, That the secretary of state and librarian be a committee to consider what better arrangement and disposition

can be made of the books in the library, and whether any rooms near the state house, and conveniently accessible, can be secured upon reasonable terms for the library, and report to the next session of the legislature.

Resolved, That the report of the state librarian for 1862 be printed with the documents appended to the journals of the senate and house of representatives for June session, 1862.

Approved July 2, 1862.

1865.

RESOLUTION.

[Chapter 4119, Laws of 1865. Incorporated in chapter 10, section 21, General statutes of 1867.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

That the sum of $6,000 be, and the same is hereby, annually appropriated for the maintenance of indigent insane persons belonging to this state, at the asylum for the insane, for such and so many as his excellency from time to time approves; provided that not less than two thirds of said sum shall be applied annually to the support of private patients, exclusive of paupers maintained at public charge; and, further, that the sum of $100 be, and the same is hereby, annually appropriated toward the support and increase of the library for the insane; and the governor is authorized from time to time as occasion may require to draw his warrant upon the treasury for the purposes of said appropriation.

And be it further resolved, That all previous resolutions making annual appropriations for the support of the indigent insane be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved June 28, 1865.

1866.

AN ACT concerning the state library.

[Chapter 4232, Laws of 1866. Incorporated in chapter 7, General statutes of 1867.]

SECTION
1. Governor shall appoint trustees.
2. Trustees shall have control of library and appoint librarian.
3. Librarian shall act as clerk to trustees.
4. Annual report to the legislature.
5. Who may take books from library.
6. Record of circulation.
7. Trustees to provide temporary, and report cost of permanent, shelves and furniture for library.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. The governor, with the advice of the council, shall appoint three suitable persons to be trustees of the state library, one of whom shall hold his office three years, one two years, and the other one year. The said trustees, as soon as may be after their appointment, shall decide by lot the length of their respective terms of office, a certificate of which shall be immediately furnished to the secretary of state. The governor, with the advice of the council, shall annually hereafter appoint a trustee for three years, to fill the vacancy occasioned from year to year by the expiration of the term of service of one of said trustees. If a vacancy shall at any time occur during the term of either of said trustees, the governor, with the advice of the council, shall appoint a trustee to fill said vacancy during the remainder of the term.

SECT. 2. The said trustees, who shall be entitled to no compensation for their services, shall have full power to manage and control the state library, and make all needful rules and regulations in relation thereto; to appoint a librarian, who shall hold his office during their pleasure, and define his duties, except so far as the same are prescribed by law, and fix his compensation; and also to perform all other duties now required by law to be performed by the committee on the library.

SECT. 3. The librarian shall act as clerk of said trustees, and shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be kept at the library room, and [be] open to public inspection.

SECT. 4. The librarian shall, on the second Wednesday of June annually, make a report to the legislature of the condition of the library, what books, maps, and pamphlets have been added during the year, and what have been lost, if any, and concerning all such matters as the trustees may order and prescribe.

SECT. 5. Books may be taken from the library by the members and clerks of the senate and house during each session, and at all times by the governor and council, the judges of the supreme judicial court, and the state officers and their assistants. No book shall be taken therefrom by any person except by authority of the trustees, and upon such conditions as they may impose. All persons taking books from the library shall be responsible for their safe return.

SECT. 6. The librarian shall keep a record, upon which shall be entered each volume taken, the name of the person taking it, the time when taken, and the time when the same shall be returned.

SECT. 7. The said trustees are hereby empowered to provide, for the temporary use of the library, suitable shelves, furniture, and other necessary articles, and to prepare or procure plans and specifications for permanently fitting up the library room, and report thereon, with their estimate of the cost of the same, to the next session of the legislature.

SECT. 8. The fourth, fifth, and sixth sections of chapter 6 of the Revised statutes; so much of the seventh section thereof as requires the appointment of a committee on the library; the first and second sections of chapter 343 of the Pamphlet laws, passed in 1846, entitled "An act relating to the state library"; so much of the first section of chapter 1969 of the Pamphlet laws, passed in 1857, entitled "An act to attach new duties to the office of deputy secretary of state," as relates to the deputy librarian; chapter 2218 of the Pamphlet laws, passed in 1859, entitled "An act for the better preservation of the books, maps, manuscripts, and other papers of the state library"; chapter 2588 of the Pamphlet laws, passed in 1862, entitled "An act relating to the state library"; and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SECT. 9. This act shall take effect upon its passage,

Approved July 3, 1866.

1867.

A JOINT resolution in relation to the state library.

[Chapter 58, Laws of 1867. State library to be remodelled.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. That the trustees of the state library be, and hereby are, authorized and directed to fit up the library room

with the necessary shelving, alcoves, galleries, etc., for the proper accommodation and safety of the state library, in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted by G. J. F. Bryant, and that the governor be authorized to draw his warrant on the treasury for such sums as may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this resolution; provided the expense shall not exceed the estimates made by the said trustees.

Approved July 16, 1867.

GENERAL STATUTES OF 1867.

CHAPTER 4.

PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF STATUTES AND JOURNALS.

[Re-enacted in chapter 4 of the General laws of 1878.]

. . . . . .

SECT. 7. The secretary shall deposit in his office three copies of the laws published each year, and shall annually, as soon as may be after their publication, distribute copies as follows: to the governor; to each member of the council, senate, and house; to the secretary, treasurer, and adjutant-general, for the use of their respective offices; to each of the clerks of the senate and house; to each of the justices of the supreme court; to each clerk of said court, for the use of the court; to each judge, register of probate, and register of deeds; to each board of county commissioners; to the clerk of the supreme court of the United States, for the use of said court; to the attorney-general and each solicitor; to each of the judges of the circuit court of the United States for the district of New Hampshire; to the clerk of said circuit court, for the use of said court; to each historical society in the United States; to the American Antiquarian Society; to each town in the state; to each unincorporated town or place in which there shall be ten or more ratable polls inhabitants therein; to every town in which a free public library has been or shall be established, under the laws of the state, for the use of such library,—one copy; to the secretary of each state or territory in the United States, for the use of such state or territory, three copies; to the secretary of each of the British provinces of North America, for the use of the government of the province, one copy; and shall deposit the residue in the state library.

. . . . . .

SECT. 11. The secretary, as soon as may be after he receives the printed journals from the public printer, shall distribute the same as follows: to each person composing the executive and legislative branches of the government; to the secretary, treasurer, and adjutant-general; to each of the clerks of the senate and house; to the New Hampshire Historical Society; to the American Antiquarian Society; to the Athenæum Society of Bowdoin College; to each historical society in the United States; to each town in the state; to each unincorporated place in the state in which there are ten or more ratable polls; to every town in which a free public library has been or shall be established under the laws of the state, for the use of such library,—one copy.

CHAPTER 7.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

[Re-enacted in chapter 7, General laws of 1878.]

SECTION
1. For whose use; when open.
2. Appointment, tenure of office, and powers of trustees.
3. Their duties; librarian.
4. Librarian to act as clerk of trustees.
5. Annual report to legislature.
6. Circulation.
7. Record of circulation.
8. Books to be taken only by permission; their return.
9. Semi-annual examination; missing books.
10. Annual appropriation.
11. Class of books to be bought.
12. Books to be catalogued, labeled, and arranged on shelves.

SECTION 1. There shall be in the state house a state library, for the use of the governor and council, the senate and house of representatives and their clerks, the judges of the supreme court, the officers of the state government, and such other persons as may be permitted to use the same; to be kept open every day except Sundays and public holidays.

SECT. 2. The library shall be under the management and control of three trustees, appointed by the governor, with advice of the council, one of whom shall be appointed annually, and shall hold his office for three years, unless sooner removed. Any vacancy occurring in the board shall be filled by the appointment of a trustee to serve during the remainder of the term.

SECT. 3. Said trustees, who shall be entitled to no compensation for their services, shall superintend the library, determine what books shall be purchased therefor, purchase the

same, or direct the librarian so to do, sell or otherwise dispose of such books belonging thereto as they may deem unsuitable for its purposes, see that its apartments are properly prepared for the accommodation of persons permitted to use them, and make and enforce all needful rules for its regulation and management. They shall appoint a librarian, who shall be sworn and hold his office during their pleasure; they shall define his duties, except so far as the same may be prescribed by law, and fix his compensation.

SECT. 4. The librarian shall act as clerk of the trustees, and make a record of their proceedings, which shall be kept at the library room, and be open to public inspection.

SECT. 5. The librarian shall, on or before the first day of the June session, annually, report to the legislature the receipts and expenditures on account of the library, with a list of the books, maps, charts, and manuscripts lost, missing, or acquired since the last report, specifying those obtained by exchange, donation, or purchase, and such other matters as the trustees may order and prescribe, with suggestions for the improvement of the library.

[Section 6 repealed by chapter 5, Laws of 1868.]

SECT. 6. Books may be taken from the library by the members and clerks of the senate and house, during each session, and at all times by the governor and council, the judges of the supreme court, the state officers, and their assistants. No book shall be taken therefrom by any other person, except by authority of the trustees, and upon such conditions as they may impose. All persons taking books from the library shall be responsible for their safe return.

SECT. 7. The librarian shall keep a record, upon which shall be entered each book, map, chart, or other document taken; the name of the person taking it, the time when taken, and the time when the same is returned.

SECT. 8. No book, map, or paper shall be taken from the library by any person without the delivery of the librarian, or without being entered by him in the record kept for that purpose. All books shall be returned to the library thirty days at least before any session of the legislature. During the continuance of any session, all books, maps, and papers shall be returned to the librarian within one week from the time when they were taken from the library; at other times within one month; and in all cases on or before the first day of May, annually.

SECT. 9. The trustees shall, at least twice in each year, examine carefully into the condition of the library, and ascertain what books, maps, charts, and papers have been taken away therefrom; and the librarian shall cause all missing books, maps, charts, manuscripts, and other papers to be returned thereto within thirty days thereafter, or pay to the state the cost thereof.

SECT. 10. Five hundred dollars are annually appropriated for the library, to be expended, under the direction of the trustees and the librarian, in purchasing or otherwise procuring such books, maps, and charts as the trustees may deem most useful and important, in binding and keeping in good condition the works therein, and in purchasing furniture and other necessary conveniences therefor.

SECT. 11. In selecting books for the library care shall be taken to procure full sets of the statutes and reports of the United States and of the several states, state papers, history, statistics, works on political economy, agriculture, geology, mineralogy, the arts and sciences, and other books having an important bearing on the business and objects of legislation, to the exclusion of works of fiction.

SECT. 12. All books for the library shall be by the librarian duly entered upon the catalogue, numbered, labeled, and properly arranged in the library; and he shall cause a record of the same, with their prices, to be made and kept from time to time.

CHAPTER 10.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

. . . . . .

[Re-enacted in chapter 10, section 28, General laws of 1878.]

SECT. 21. The sum of $6,000 is annually appropriated for the maintenance of indigent insane persons, belonging to this state, at the asylum, for such and so many as the governor may from time to time approve; not less than two thirds of which sum shall be applied annually to the support of private patients, exclusive of paupers maintained at public charge; and the sum of $100 is annually appropriated toward the support and increase of the library for the insane.

CHAPTER 46.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

[Re-enacted in chapter 50, General laws of 1878.]

SECTION	SECTION
1. Towns may establish and maintain public libraries.	3. Towns may receive donations for a library.
2. Libraries to be free.	4. Town libraries entitled to state publications.

SECTION 1. Any town may raise and appropriate money to procure books, maps, charts, periodicals, and other publications for the establishment and perpetual maintenance within its limits of a public library, for the purchase of such land and the erection of such buildings as may be necessary for the suitable accommodation thereof, and for the compensation of such officers or agents as may be necessarily employed in the establishment and management of such library.

SECT. 2. Every public library established under the provisions of this chapter shall be open to the free use of every inhabitant of the town where the same exists, for the general diffusion of intelligence among all classes of the community, subject to such rules and regulations for the well ordering and careful preservation thereof as may be established and ordained by such town.

SECT. 3. Any town may receive, hold, and possess, or sell and dispose of, all such gifts, donations, devises, bequests, and legacies as may be made to such town for the purpose of establishing, increasing, or improving such public library; and may apply the proceeds, interest, rents, and profits accruing therefrom in such manner as will best promote the prosperity and utility of such library.

SECT. 4. Every town in which a public library is established shall be entitled to receive annually* a copy of the laws, journals, and all other works published by authority of the state, for the use of such library; and the secretary is required to furnish the same, from year to year, to such town for that purpose.

*Word omitted in the General laws of 1878.

CHAPTER 49.

PERSONS AND PROPERTY LIABLE TO TAXATION.

. . . . . .

[Section 6 re-enacted in chapter 53, section 7, General laws of 1878.]

SECT. 6. Stock in corporations shall not be taxed if the nature and purposes of the corporation be such that no dividend of its profits is to be made.

CHAPTER 137.

VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION.

[Re-enacted in chapter 151, General laws of 1878.]

SECTION
1. Purposes of formation.
2. How formed.
3. First meeting.
4. Corporate name, seal, and by-laws.
5. Notice of name and object of organization to be published.
6. Income limited.
7. How money may be raised.
8. Division of stock into shares.
9. When assessments may be made.
10. Duties of clerk.

SECTION 1. Any persons may voluntarily associate together and be a corporation with all the rights and powers and subject to all the duties and liabilities of similar corporations, except so far as the same are limited or enlarged by this chapter, for either of the following purposes:

1. To establish and maintain literary and scientific institutions.

2. To promote knowledge and skill among the members by the establishment of a library, lyceum, musical, agricultural, literary, or scientific association.

3. To supply any place with water by means of an aqueduct.

4. To organize a fire engine company or a mutual fire insurance company.

5. To provide, hold, and keep in repair suitable grounds and other conveniences for the burial of the dead, or for a public walk or common.

6. For the purpose of promoting the cause of temperance.

7. For the purpose of organizing and maintaining lodges of Free Masons, Odd Fellows, and other similar societies.

SECT. 2. Every association shall be formed by written articles, specifying its objects and the conditions on which it is formed, subscribed by each member thereof.

SECT. 3. The first meeting shall be notified, organized, and holden in the manner prescribed in those articles.

SECT. 4. Any association may adopt a corporate name and fix the amount of its capital, either in the original articles or by vote at any regular meeting.

SECT. 5. Every association shall give public notice of its formation, name, and object by publishing such notice and by posting the same in one or more public places in the town where it is located.

SECT. 6. The annual value or income of the property of any association shall not exceed $5,000.

SECT. 7. Any association may raise money of its members in any manner determined in the articles of association.

SECT. 8. Any association may, by its articles or by-laws, or by vote, divide its stock or corporate property into shares, and determine how such shares shall be holden and transferred.

SECT. 9. When the stock or corporate property is divided into shares, any association may raise money by assessment on the shares or rights of the members in proportion to their several interests, and the payment of such assessments may be enforced by the sale or forfeiture of the interest of any member in the association in such manner as the association may provide; but no other estate of such member shall be liable therefor.

SECT. 10. The clerk of every association shall be sworn, and keep a fair record of all its proceedings in a book provided for that purpose.

1868.

AN ACT in relation to taking books from the state library.

[Chapter 5, Laws of 1868. Incorporated in chapter 7, section 4, of the General laws of 1878.]

SECTION	SECTION
1. Who may take books.	3. Appropriation for completing sets.
2. Must be returned within thirty days; penalty.	

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. No book, map, or paper shall be taken from the state library by any person except members and clerks of

the senate and house, the governor and council, the judges of the supreme court, the state officers and their assistants; and by them only when the legislature is in session, and upon such terms and conditions as the trustees of said library may impose. And all persons taking books therefrom, under the provisions of this section, shall be responsible for their safe return.

SECT. 2. Any book belonging to said library, not now deposited therein, shall be returned thereto by the person who has had the same within thirty days from the time this act shall take effect, under penalty of $10, to be recovered for the use of said library by the person who shall first sue therefor.

SECT. 3. A sum not exceeding $500 is hereby appropriated for the purpose of supplying missing numbers, and filling incomplete sets of the statutes, digests, and law reports of the several states of the Union and of the United States, including the United States digest; and the governor is authorized to draw his warrant therefor out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SECT. 4. The sixth section of chapter 7 of the General statutes, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SECT. 5. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Approved July 3, 1868.

JOINT resolution in relation to insuring the state house and state library.

[Chapter 52, Laws of 1868.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

That the governor and council be instructed, and they are hereby authorized, to procure in some good company insurance on the state house to the amount of $150,000, and on the state library to the amount of $25,000.

Approved July 1, 1868.

1871.

AN ACT exempting additional property from attachment and sale on execution, and in addition to chapter 205 of the General statutes.

[Chapter 30, Laws of 1871. Incorporated in chapter 224, section 2, General laws of 1878.]

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. That the household furniture of any debtor shall be exempt from attachment and execution to the value of $200.

The books and library of any debtor used by him or his family, to the value of $200.

Tools of his occupation, to the value of $100.

Provision and fuel, to the value of $50.

Beasts of the plow, not exceeding a yoke of oxen or a horse, when required for farming or teaming purposes, or other actual use; and hay not exceeding four tons.

Approved July 15, 1871.

1872.

AN ACT relating to the distribution of statutes and other state publications.

[Chapter 32, Laws of 1872. Incorporated in chapter 4, section 7, of the General laws of 1878.].

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. The secretary of state shall annually, as soon as may be after their publication each year, send to the librarian of the Portsmouth Athenæum one copy of the laws, one copy of the journals of the senate and house, and also one copy of such other state publications as are usually or by law sent to the several states in exchange.

Approved July 3, 1872.

JOINT resolution in favor of the state library.

[Chapter 74, Laws of 1872.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

That the sum of $400 be, and the same hereby is, appropriated to be expended by the trustees of the state library for the purpose of purchasing and binding books for said library; and that the sum of $300 be, and the same hereby is, appropriated for the use of the New Hampshire Historical Society, for the improvement and completion of their library room; and that the same be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and that the governor be authorized to draw his warrant therefor.

Approved July 4, 1872.

1873.

AN ACT relating to the distribution of statutes and other state publications.

[Chapter 52, Laws of 1873. Amended by chapter 77, Laws of 1874. Incorporated in chapter 4 of the General laws of 1878.]

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. The secretary of state shall annually, as soon as may be after their publication each year, send to the librarian of the Fitzwilliam town library, and to every other library association within the state, which, upon the certificate of the selectmen of the town where it is situated, shall appear that there is an organized library association in operation and open to the members thereof at least once a week during the year, one copy of the laws, and one copy of the journals of the senate and house, and also one copy of such other state publications as are usually or by law sent to the several states in exchange.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved July 3, 1873.

JOINT resolution in favor of the state library and the historical society.

[Chapter 68, Laws of 1873.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

That the sum of $300 be appropriated for the state library, to supply deficiencies therein, and defray the expense of binding; and, as the New Hampshire Historical Society is calculated to afford valuable facilities to our citizens in the pursuit of the local and family history of the state, and therefore deserves public encouragement and aid, that the sum of $300 be appropriated for said society, and that the governor be authorized to draw his warrant therefor out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved July 3, 1873.

1874.

AN ACT in amendment of chapter 52 of the Pamphlet laws of 1873, relating to the distribution of state publications.

[Chapter 77, Laws of 1874. Incorporated in chapter 4, section 7, of the General laws of 1878.]

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. That section 1 of chapter 52 of the Pamphlet laws of 1873 be so amended as to require the secretary of state to send to the library association therein referred to one copy of the laws, one copy of the journals of the senate and house, and one copy of each of the annual reports of state officers, and no other publications.

Approved July 8, 1874.

1876.

JOINT resolution in favor of the state library, etc.

[Chapter 56, Laws of 1876.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

That the sum of $300 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be expended by the trustees of the state library for

the purpose of purchasing and binding books for the library; and that the sum of $300 be and the same hereby is appropriated for the use of the New Hampshire Historical Society; and that the governor be authorized to draw his warrant for the same, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved July 11, 1876.

1877.

AN ACT to provide for the protection and security of public libraries.

[Chapter 13, Laws of 1877. Incorporated in chapter 281, section 13, of the General laws of 1878.]

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. Whoever wilfully or maliciously writes upon, injures, defaces, tears, or destroys any book, map, chart, plate, picture, engraving, or statue belonging to any law, school, college, town, city, or other public library shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $50, or by imprisonment of not more than thirty days, or both, for every such offense.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved July 7, 1877.

JOINT resolution in favor of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

[Chapter 111, Laws of 1877.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

That the sum of $300 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the use of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and the governor is authorized to draw his warrant therefor on the treasury.

Approved July 19, 1877.

GENERAL LAWS OF 1878.

CHAPTER 4.

PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF STATUTES, JOURNALS, AND REPORTS.

. . . . . .

[Sections 7 and 11 re-enacted by chapter 5 of the Public statutes of 1891.]

SECT. 7. The secretary shall deposit in his office three copies of the laws published biennially, and shall, as soon as may be after their publication, distribute copies as follows: to the governor; to each member of the council, senate, and house; to the secretary, treasurer, and adjutant-general, for the use of their respective offices; to each of the clerks of the senate and house; to each of the justices of the supreme court; to each clerk of said court, for the use of the court; to each judge, register of probate and register of deeds; to each board of county commissioners; to the clerk of the supreme court of the United States, for the use of said court; to the attorney-general and each solicitor; to each of the judges of the circuit court of the United States for the district of New Hampshire; to the clerk of said circuit court, for the use of said court; to each historical society in the United States; to the American Antiquarian Society; to each town in the state; to every town in which a free public library has been or shall be established under the laws of the state, for the use of such library; to the librarian of every other library association within the state, in which, upon the certificate of the selectmen of the town where it is situated, it shall appear that there is an organized library association in operation, and open to the members thereof at least once a week during the year,— one copy; to the secretary of each state or territory in the United States, for the use of such state or territory, three copies; to the secretary of each of the British provinces of North America, for the use of the government of the province, one copy; and shall deposit the residue in the state library.

. . . . . .

SECT. 11. The secretary, as soon as may be after he receives the printed journals from the public printer, shall distribute the same as follows: to each person composing the executive and legislative branches of the government; to the secretary, treasurer, and adjutant-general; to each of the clerks of the senate and house; to the New Hampshire Historical So-

ciety; to the American Antiquarian Society; to the Athenæum Society of Bowdoin College; to each historcal society in the United States; to each town in the state; to every town in which a free public library has been or shall be established, under the laws of the state, for the use of such library; to the librarian of every other library association within this state, in which, upon the certificate of the selectmen of the town where it is situated, it shall appear that there is an organized library association in operation and open to the members thereof at least once a week during the year,— one copy.

CHAPTER 7.

STATE LIBRARY.

[See chapter 7, Laws of 1891. Re-enacted in part by chapter 8 of the Public statutes of 1891.]

SECTION
1. For whose use; when open.
2. Appointment and powers of trustees.
3. Their duties; librarian.
4. Librarian to act as clerk of trustees.
5. Biennial report to legislature.
6. Circulation.
7. Record of circulation.
8. Books to be taken only by permission; their return.
9. Semi-annual examination; missing books.
10. $500 annual appropriation.
11. Classes of books to be bought.
12. Books to be catalogued, labeled, and arranged.

SECTION 1. There shall be in the state house a state library for the use of the governor and council, the senate and house of representatives and their clerks, the judges of the supreme court, the officers of the state government, and such other persons as may be permitted to use the same; to be kept open every day except Sundays and public holidays.

SECT. 2. The library shall be under the management and control of three trustees, appointed by the governor, with advice of the council, one of whom shall be appointed annually, and shall hold his office for three years, unless sooner removed. Any vacancy occurring in the board shall be filled by the appointment of a trustee to serve during the remainder of the term.

SECT. 3. Said trustees, who shall be entitled to no compensation for their services, shall superintend the library, determine what books shall be purchased therefor, purchase the same or direct the librarian so to do, sell or otherwise dispose of such books belonging thereto as they may deem unsuitable for its purposes, see that its apartments are properly prepared

for the accommodation of persons permitted to use them, and make and enforce all needful rules for its regulation and management. They shall appoint a librarian who shall be sworn and hold his office during their pleasure; they shall define his duties, except so far as the same may be prescribed by law, and fix his compensation.

SECT. 4. The librarian shall act as clerk of the trustees, and make a record of their proceedings which shall be kept at the library room and be open to public inspection.

SECT. 5. The librarian shall, on or before the first day of the June session, biennially report to the legislature the receipts and expenditures on account of the library, with a list of the books, maps, charts, and manuscripts lost, missing, or acquired since the last report, specifying those obtained by exchange, donation, or purchase, and such other matters as the trustees may order and prescribe, with suggestions for the improvement of the library.

[Section 6, amended by chapter 56, Laws of 1887.]

SECT. 6. No book, map, or paper shall be taken from the state library by any person except members and clerks of the senate and house, the governor and council, the judges of the supreme court, the state officers and their assistants; and by them only when the legislature is in session, and upon such terms and conditions as the trustees of said library may impose. And all persons taking books therefrom, under the provisions of this section, shall be responsible for their safe return.

SECT. 7. The librarian shall keep a record, upon which shall be entered each book, map, chart, or other document taken, the name of the person taking it, the time when taken, and the time when the same is returned.

[Section 8 repealed by chapter 56, Laws of 1887.]

SECT. 8. No book, map, or paper shall be taken from the library by any person without the delivery of the librarian, or without being entered by him in the record kept for that purpose. All books shall be returned to the library thirty days, at least, before any session of the legislature. During the continuance of any session all books, maps, and papers shall be returned to the librarian within one week from the time when they were taken from the library; at other times, within one month; and in all cases on or before the first day of May, biennially, before the June session.

SECT. 9. The trustees shall, at least twice in each year, examine carefully into the condition of the library and ascertain what books, maps, charts, and papers have been taken away therefrom; and the librarian shall cause all missing

books, maps, charts, manuscripts, and other papers to be returned thereto within thirty days thereafter or pay to the state the cost thereof.

[Section 10 repealed by chapter 2, Laws of 1889.]

SECT. 10. Five hundred dollars are annually appropriated for the library, to be expended under the direction of the trustees and librarian in purchasing, or otherwise procuring, such books, maps, and charts as the trustees may deem most useful and important; in binding and keeping in good condition the works therein, and in purchasing furniture and other necessary conveniences therefor.

SECT. 11. In selecting books for the library, care shall be taken to procure full sets of the statutes and reports of the United States, and of the several states, state papers, history, statistics, works on political economy, agriculture, geology, mineralogy, the arts and sciences, and other books having an important bearing on the business and objects of legislation, to the exclusion of works of fiction.

SECT. 12. All books for the library shall be by the librarian duly entered upon the catalogue, numbered, labeled, and properly arranged in the library; and he shall cause a record of the same, with their prices, to be made and kept from time to time.

CHAPTER 10.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

. . . . . .

[Section 28 re-enacted by chapter 10, section 13, Public statutes of 1891.]

SECT. 28. Same as chapter 10, section 21, of the General statutes of 1867.

CHAPTER 50.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

[See also chapter 62 of the Session laws of 1891. Incorporated in chapter 8, sections 21-26, Public statutes of 1891.]

The same as chapter 46 of the General statutes of 1867, excepting the omission of one word. See foot note on page 121.

CHAPTER 53.

PERSONS AND PROPERTY LIABLE TO TAXATION.

. . . . . .

[Section 7 re-enacted by chapter 55, section 9, of the Public statutes of 1891.]

SECT. 7. Same as chapter 49, section 6, of the General statutes of 1867.

CHAPTER 151.

VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION.

[Re-enacted by chapter 147 of the Public statutes of 1891.]

The same as chapter 137 of the General statutes of 1867, with the addition of clauses relating to improvement societies and hospitals.

CHAPTER 224.

ATTACHMENTS.

. . . . . .

[Section 2 re-enacted by chapter 220, section 2, of the Public statutes of 1891.]

SECT. 2. The following goods and property are exempt from attachment and execution:

. . . . . .

Clause 8. The Bibles, school books, and library of any debtor, used by him or his family, to the value of $200.

CHAPTER 281.

TRESPASSES, MALICIOUS INJURIES AND CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

. . . . . .

[Section 13 re-enacted by chapter 266, section 26, of the Public statutes of 1891.]

SECT. 13. If any person shall willfully or maliciously write upon, injure, deface, tear, or destroy any book, map, chart, plate, picture, engraving, or statue belonging to any law, school, college, town, city, or other public library, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $50, or by imprisonment not more than thirty days, or both.

1881.

JOINT resolution relative to the enlargement of the state library.

[Chapter 146, Laws of 1881.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

That the subject of enlarging the accommodations for the state library be referred to the governor and council, who are hereby requested to have plans and estimates for a new state library building, or additions to the present state house, and to submit their report to the next legislature.

Approved August 19, 1881.

JOINT resolution relating to the preservation and publication of portions of the early state and provincial records and other state papers of New Hampshire.

[Chapter 123, Laws of 1881.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

That his excellency, the governor, be hereby authorized and empowered, with the advice and consent of the council, to employ some suitable person—and fix his compensation, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated—to collect, arrange, transcribe, and superintend the publication of such portions of the early state and provincial records and other state papers of New Hampshire as the governor may deem proper; and that 800 copies of each volume of the same be printed by the state printer, and distributed as follows, namely: one copy to each city and town in the state, one copy to such of the public libraries of this state as the governor may designate, fifty copies to the New Hampshire Historical Society, and the remainder placed in the custody of the state librarian, who is hereby authorized to exchange the same for similar publications by other states.

Approved August 4, 1881.

1883.

AN ACT in amendment of chapter 219 of the General laws.

[Chapter 109, Laws of 1883. Incorporated in chapter 208, section 11, of the Public statutes of 1891.]

. . . . . .

SECT. 6. The clerks for the several counties shall in like manner forward to the state librarian copies of all reserved cases [in county court], and a statement of the final order made in each case; and it shall be the duty of all lawyers in like manner to furnish copies of their printed arguments and briefs to said librarian; and said librarian shall keep the same filed in some convenient way for reference in the state library, and as often as sufficient material is collected to form a volume of suitable size, shall cause the same to be properly bound, all the papers relating to each case, including the final decision thereof, being properly arranged together in such volumes.

Approved September 15, 1883.

JOINT resolution for the procuring of certain papers from the State Paper Office in England.

[Chapter 163, Laws of 1883.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

That the sum of $500 is hereby appropriated to the New Hampshire Historical Society, to enable it to procure a calendar of the papers relating to the early history of the state in the State Paper office, and other records, in England; and the governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the treasury therefor out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

Approved September 15, 1883.

1885.

AN ACT to provide for the publication of a record of New Hampshire soldiers and sailors in the war of the Rebellion.

[Chapter 12, Laws of 1885.]

SECTION	SECTION
1. Military record to be prepared and published.	3. $1,200 annually for two years appropriated.
2. Number and distribution.	

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. The adjutant-general shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, under the direction of the governor and council, prepare and publish a record of all soldiers and sailors who served in the war of the Rebellion, from the state of New Hampshire, such record to contain the name, residence, date of enlistment, to what city or town assigned, date of muster in, rank, promotions, wounds received, date of discharge, muster out, or death, date and place of death since discharge, or present residence, and such other facts as shall make the same as far as practicable a complete and concise military record of each soldier or sailor so serving; and for this purpose the adjutant-general is authorized to employ such clerical assistance as may be necessary.

SECT. 2. Two thousand copies of said record shall be printed by the state printer, and distributed as follows, namely: one copy to each city and town in the state, one copy to each public library in the state, one copy to each post of the Grand Army of the Republic in the state, fifty copies to the New Hampshire Historical Society, and the remainder to be placed in the custody of the trustees of the state library, who are hereby authorized to exchange the same for similar publications by other states, and to dispose of the same at cost of paper, printing, and binding.

SECT. 3. For the purposes of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, a sum not exceeding $1,200 is hereby appropriated annually for two years, commencing September 1, 1885, to be expended under the direction of the governor and council, and the governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the state treasurer for the said amount.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved July 22, 1885.

1887.

AN ACT providing for the preservation of local histories and financial and other reports of towns, cities, counties, and corporations.

[Chapter 7, Laws of 1887. Incorporated in chapter 43, section 20, of the Public statutes of 1891.]

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of trustees of the state library to collect from time to time and preserve copies of the history of the towns and counties of the state when published, and all other publications relating to the material, social, and religious progress of the state.

SECT. 2. Town clerks of the several towns, city clerks of the several cities, and the commissioners of the several counties of the state shall promptly transmit to the librarian of the state library copies of all reports of said towns, cities, and counties, including all exhibits of town, city, and county expenditure; reports of town, city, and county treasurers; reports of overseers of the poor, and reports of school committees; provided that the provisions of this section shall apply to printed reports only.

SECT. 3. The directors of all corporations doing business in the state shall transmit to the librarian of the state library copies of all printed reports relating to the affairs of said corporations.

Approved July 21, 1887.

AN ACT in relation to the state library.

[Chapter 56, Laws of 1887. Regulating circulation.]

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. Such books, maps, and papers as the trustees may designate may be taken from the state library for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, and subject to such general rules and conditions as the trustees may deem expedient.

SECT. 2. Such parts of chapter 7 of the General laws as are inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Approved September 29, 1887.

JOINT resolution in relation to the purchase of the histories of military organizations of the state in the late war.

[Chapter 145, Laws of 1887.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

The secretary of state is authorized to purchase copies of the history of each regiment of New Hampshire volunteers which served in the war of the Rebellion, to be distributed as follows: five copies for the use of the state library, five for the use of the New Hampshire Historical Society, one for the library of Dartmouth College, one for the office of the secretary of state, one for the office of the adjutant-general, and one for each town and city in the state; provided that the maximum price to be paid per volume for a regiment of three years' service shall in no case, except as in special cases hereinafter provided, exceed $2.50, which price is authorized for volumes containing as much printed matter and as substantially bound as the cloth editions of the History of the fourteenth New Hampshire volunteers, recently published, and in case the volumes to be purchased under authority of this resolution shall contain less matter than said Fourteenth regiment history, a corresponding reduction from said maximum price shall be required, and no such histories shall be purchased unless the same shall have been prepared by authority of the proper regimental association, shall be found by the governor and council to be as far as practicable in such works faithfully, impartially, and accurately prepared, historically correct, to contain matter not otherwise conveniently accessible, and of sufficient reliability and importance to justify this patronage; provided that in case the history of any regiment of the three years' term or longer, as actually published, cannot be obtained at the prices aforesaid on account of historical matter necessarily contained therein, the governor and council may authorize the secretary of state to purchase the same for the purposes aforesaid, as such price as they deem just between the parties.

Approved October 21, 1887.

1889.

AN ACT to provide an annual appropriation for the state library.

[Chapter 2, Laws of 1889. $2,500 appropriated annually. Amended by chapter 8, section 19, of the Public statutes of 1891.]

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. The sum of $2,500 is hereby annually appropriated for the maintenance of said library, said sum to be expended as the trustees shall direct.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved July 16, 1889.

AN ACT to provide for the preservation of public papers.

[Chapter 10, Laws of 1889. Certain pamphlets may be reprinted. Incorporated in chapter 8, section 9, of the Public statutes of 1891.]

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. In order that there may be complete sets of pamphlets heretofore regularly printed and relating to official transactions and other affairs in this state, the trustees of the state library may authorize the state printer to reprint a limited edition of such pamphlets above described as have become scarce and difficult to obtain, not exceeding ten different originals in one year, and such reprints shall be used to complete such sets and for sale at cost and exchange for the benefit of the state.

Approved July 30, 1889.

JOINT resolution relating to histories of New Hampshire organizations in the war of the Rebellion.

[Chapter 128, Laws of 1889.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. The provisions of the joint resolution in relation to the purchase of the histories of military organizations of this state in the late war, approved October 21, 1887, shall also include and be applicable to like works relating to or pre-

pared for the First Light Battery, the Sharpshooters, the naval contingent from this state, and the representation from this state in the regular army; provided that the history of each of these several divisions of the New Hampshire men serving in the war of the Rebellion shall not require more than one volume.

SECT. 2. The secretary of state is authorized to procure, in accordance with the provisions of said joint resolution of 1887, and in addition to the number therein mentioned, fifty copies of each of said histories, to be placed in the state libraries of other states, and in the libraries of the principal cities of other states, or exchanged for similar works in order that records of the part taken in the war of the Rebellion by New Hampshire organizations may be equally accessible with other similar works at the capitals of the country.

Approved August 16, 1889.

AN ACT to incorporate the New Hampshire Library Association.

[Chapter 283, Laws of 1889.]

SECTION	SECTION
1. Corporation constituted.	3. Publication of proceedings.
2. Regulations; purposes.	4. First meeting.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. That Charles R. Corning, Edgar Aldrich, George P. Rowell, Ira Parker, E. B. S. Sanborn, R. A. Chamberlain, George C. Gilmore, N. P. Hunt, Joseph Kidder, George B. French, Charles W. Hoitt, Seth M. Richards, Joseph W. Parmelee, Elbridge H. Thompson, Charles A. Dole, Marvin D. Bisbee, Thomas J. Walker, George P. Cleaves, Irving W. Drew, William S. Ladd, J. E. Pecker, John C. Linehan, J. H. Dudley, Ezra S. Stearns, George L. Balcom, James R. Jackson, Francis C. Faulkner, Charles H. Hersey, Frank G. Clarke, Charles A. Sinclair, George E. Hodgdon, Charles H. Bell, John T. Perry, E. G. Eastman, E. H. Gilman, W. W. Bailey, B. B. Whittemore, Virgil C. Gilman, Edward Spalding, J. H. Goodale, Lucien Clough, I. W. Smith, Moody Currier, B. C. Dean, H. F. Straw, J. C. Caverly, John Holland, Thomas B. Garland, B. F. Neally, William L. Foster, their associates and successors, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of the New Hampshire Library Association, for the purpose of promoting the efficiency and usefulness of the libraries of this state, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, restrictions, and liabilities, by law incident to corporations of a similar nature.

SECT. 2. Said corporation is authorized to adopt regulations for its own government, not inconsistent with the laws of this state, and to take such measures as may be deemed expedient, among other appropriate purposes, to secure co-operation among the libraries of this state; to improve the methods of managing the same; to encourage the establishment of new libraries; to render those established more useful as a means of popular education; to facilitate the collection and exchange of literature relating to the different localities in the state, which is not otherwise readily accessible; to establish relations with similar associations in other states; to promote a more systematic and less wasteful distribution of governmental publications.

SECT. 3. So much of the proceedings of said association as may be of public interest may be published in connection with the annual report of the state librarian.

SECT. 4. Any three of the persons named in this act may call the first meeting by publishing notices thereof, in a paper printed at Concord and one printed at Manchester, at least twelve days before the date of such meeting.

SECT. 5. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved August 16, 1889.

1891.

AN ACT relating to the administration of the state library.

[Chapter 7, Laws of 1891. Re-enacted in chapter 5, section 14, and chapter 8 of the Public statutes of 1891.]

SECTION

1. Distribution of state publications.
2. When exchanges may be discontinued.
3. Trustees may designate recipients.
4. Additional copies provided for.
5-6. Official reports classified, paged, and numbered.
7. Newspapers publishing laws shall furnish library with copy of paper; subscription for other state periodicals.
8. Registers of probate may transfer files of papers to library.
9. Copies of printed legislative bills, etc.; daily papers containing proceedings shall be furnished library.
10. Town clerks shall annually report names of library officials, and send reports of town officers to library and to New Hampshire Historical Society.
11. Public libraries to report to town clerks.
12. Municipal officers to file reports with town clerk.
13. Schools to file catalogues with library.
14. Penalty.
15. Title pages of statutes, journals, and law reports.
16. Trustees' expenses.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. The distribution and exchange of all publications of the state, except to the general court and to officials

and municipalities of the state, shall be made through the state library. All publications to which institutions in this state, and states, governments, departments of government, institutions and individuals abroad, may be entitled by comity, or under the laws of the state, shall be delivered by the secretary of state to the state librarian, and by him forwarded or exchanged.

SECT. 2. Whenever it shall be found by the trustees of the state library that any state, government, department of government, institution, or official, to whom any or all publications of the state are sent, is not making fair or reasonable return to the state library of this state, of its publications or other matter which is the subject of exchange, said trustees may suspend such delinquents from the benefit of receiving all or any specified part of the publications of this state for such time as they may deem advisable.

SECT. 3. Said trustees may designate states, governments, institutions, libraries, officials, and persons to be recipients of the publications of this state, whenever they shall find that, by exchange or otherwise, it will be to the advantage of the state library.

SECT. 4. They shall seasonably inform the secretary of state of the number of copies of any publications of this state that may be required for the purposes aforesaid, and the same shall be printed, bound, and delivered to the state librarian, in addition to the number otherwise required by law. State officers shall continue to receive the same number for official distribution as now provided by law.

[Section 5 re-enacted by chapter 6, section 7, Public statutes of 1891.]

SECT. 5. The official reports of state institutions, officers, departments, and institutions in the state government shall be considered with reference to their size, when printed in book or pamphlet form, as in two classes. The reports of the board of agriculture, railroad commissioners, insurance commissioner, bank commissioners, board of health, registrar of vital statistics, and superintendent of public instruction shall be of the first class. All others shall be of the second class, and this classification shall continue until the state librarian shall give written notice to the secretary of state that by reason of change in number of printed pages in any report he deems it desirable to change its classification.

[Section 6 omitted in chapter 8 of Public statutes of 1891, re-enacted in chapter 12, Laws of 1897.]

SECT. 6. The pages of the printed reports for each department in said second class shall be numbered continuously in the upper margin, and each annual report therein shall be designated as part one, part two, part three, and in like order successively until the number of pages shall be as nearly 500 as may be, without division of a report for any year. Whenever a volume of 500 pages, as nearly as may be, shall have been completed in any department, the numbering shall begin anew and be continued in like manner. The pages shall also be numbered in the bottom margin with reference to each single pamphlet. The state librarian shall prepare a title page, table of contents, and index for each of said volumes of 500 pages, as nearly as may be, and the same shall be printed in a pamphlet of size and style suitable to be incorporated with each volume.

SECT. 7. The publisher of each newspaper in which the public acts and resolves are officially printed shall, without further compensation, beginning with the first number of the volume of such publication next after the passage of this act, send one copy of the said newspaper regularly to the state library for preservation for the use of the state. No publisher refusing to comply with the provision of this act shall be entitled to compensation for publication of the public laws. The state librarian may also subscribe for any other periodicals published in the state, and cause all complete files in his custody to be suitably bound in volumes, and the same shall be paid for on account of incidentals of the state house out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

[Section 8 omitted from chapter 8 of Public statutes of 1891, re-enacted in chapter 12, Laws of 1897.]

SECT. 8. Registers of probate are hereby authorized to transfer the files of newspapers in their custody which cover periods prior to the time when files shall be provided by the provisions of section 7 of this act to the state library for preservation for the use of the state.

SECT. 9. Two hundred copies of each bill, resolution, and report of committee, printed for the use of the general court or either house thereof, and five copies of each daily paper containing the official report of the proceedings of the general court, shall be provided for preservation and exchange in the state library.

[Section 10 incorporated in chapter 43, Public statutes of 1891.]

SECT. 10. The clerk of every town and city shall annually, and before the first day of September, make returns to the state librarian of the names and post-office addresses of the trustees, manager, officers, and librarians of all public libraries within the town or city limits; he shall also annually, and before the first day of April, forward two copies of each printed report then last issued to the municipal officers, agents, and committees, including reports of school boards, school committees, and other school officers, health officers, and fire departments to the state librarian for the state library, and the same number to the New Hampshire Historical Society.

SECT. 11. The librarian of every public library within the state shall annually, and before the first day of August, report to the clerk of the town or city in which such library is situated the names of all the trustees, managers, officers, and librarians, and shall make such further report as to its organization, property, and condition as may be required by the state librarian.

SECT. 12. Selectmen of towns, health officers, officers of fire departments, agents and committees in each town and city, and all other municipal officers making printed reports, shall forthwith, after publication, file with the town or city clerk, for the purposes named in section 10 of this act, at least four copies of printed reports issued by them.

SECT. 13. The principal of each college, academy, seminary, or other institution of learning incorporated by the laws of this state shall annually, and before the first day of November of each year, forward to the state librarian two copies, and to the New Hampshire Historical Society two copies, of each printed catalogue of its officers and students and courses of studies published during the year ending on said date.

SECT. 14. Any officer or person failing to comply with the provisions of sections 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 of this act shall be liable to a fine of $20, one half to the use of the state library and one half to the town or city in which he holds office.

SECT. 15. The title pages of all statutes and journals of the legislature, published by authority, shall show the date of convening and final adjournment of the session. The name of the state with the year of the legislature shall be lettered on the backs of said volumes. Law reports shall give the extreme dates of the decisions on the title pages, and the date of the rendition of each decision above the title of each case.

SECT. 16. The trustees of the state library shall receive no other compensation than their actual expenses incurred in the performance of the duties of their office.

SECT. 17. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

SECT. 18. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved February 25, 1891.

AN ACT for the erection of a state library building.

[Chapter 13, Laws of 1891. See also chapter 2, Laws of 1893, and chapter 24, Laws of 1895.]

SECTION
1. Appropriation for purchase of land and erection of building.
2. Bond issue.
3. Records; sale of bonds.
4. Appointment, duties, pay, and removal of building commission.
5-6. Contract to be approved by governor; purchase or condemn land.
7. Appeal.
8. Payment of bills.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. That the sum of $175,000 be, and hereby is, raised and appropriated for the purchase of two tracts of land situate on the corner of State and Park streets in Concord, and the erection of a building thereon in accordance with the plan of A. P. Cutting, of Worcester, Mass., referred to in, and annexed to, the report of the commission appointed to procure plans and estimates for additional facilities for the public library, and other purposes.

SECT. 2. The state treasurer is hereby authorized, under the direction of the governor and council, to borrow said sum of $175,000 on the credit of the state; and to issue bonds or certificates of indebtedness therefor, in the name of and on behalf of the state, payable in twenty years from the first day of July, 1891, at a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year; such bonds to have interest warrants or coupons attached thereto; said coupons to be signed by the state treasurer; said bonds and coupons to be made payable at such place as the governor and council shall designate.

SECT. 3. Said bonds shall be designated "State library bonds," and shall be signed by the treasurer and countersigned by the governor, and shall be deemed a pledge of the faith and credit of the state. The secretary of state shall

keep a record of all the bonds countersigned by the governor, showing the number and amount of each bond, the time of countersigning, the time when payable, and the date of the delivery to the state treasurer. The treasurer shall keep a record of all bonds disposed of by him, showing the number thereof, the name of the person to whom sold, the amount received for the same, the date of the sale, and the time when payable. The treasurer may negotiate and sell such bonds to the best advantage for the state, but no bond shall be sold for less than its par value, nor shall such bond be loaned, pledged, or hypothecated in any way whatever.

SECT. 4. That his excellency the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, be authorized to appoint four commissioners, only two of whom shall belong to the same political party, whose duty it shall be to make all contracts necessary for the erection, building, and completion of said state library building upon the plot of ground named in section 1 of this act, and in accordance with said plan to procure all necessary specifications for the full completion of said building under said plan. No contract by them made shall be of any binding force until first submitted to and approved by the governor and council, nor shall such contract be made until they have advertised for at least thirty days in not less than three papers in this state for sealed proposals under said plan and specifications for the entire construction of said building in one contract, or in several contracts for the different classes of work to be done, and such contract or contracts shall be made with the lowest responsible bidders complying with the terms of this act in relation to the amount of bonds required to guarantee the completion of said contract; and it shall be the further duty of said commissioners to superintend the erection, building, and completion of said library building, and they shall receive for their services each the sum of $3 per day when employed, and their expenses, and their bills shall be approved by the governor and council; and the governor shall draw his orders upon the state treasurer for the amounts due from time to time upon said bills, and the treasurer shall pay the same out of any money provided for in this act. Said commissioners, or either of them, may be removed at any time by the governor and council.

SECT. 5. Said commissioners shall have power and authority to purchase for and on behalf of the state the land recommended by the commission and named in section 1 of this act, subject to the approval of the governor and council.

SECT. 6. In case the commissioners shall be unable to purchase such land for the state at a price which they deem reasonable, they are hereby fully authorized and empowered to take and appropriate the same for the use of the state, for purpose aforesaid; and if such land is so taken and appropriated for the use of the state, said commissioners shall apply to the county commissioner of the county of Merrimack to assess the damages to the owner or owners of such land, and said county commissioners, upon reasonable notice to all persons interested and a hearing thereon, shall assess and award damages to the owner or owners of such land, for so much land as the commissioners hereby appointed shall designate as necessary and convenient for the purposes aforesaid. Said assessment and award of the county commissioners shall be in writing, and filed in the office of the city clerk of said Concord within ten days after the same is completed, which shall contain a particular description by metes and bounds of the land so taken, as well as of the damages and the persons to whom the same is awarded. And upon payment or tender to the owner or owners of the land of the sum so assessed, the title to the land so taken shall be vested in the state.

SECT. 7. Such landowner, or other party interested, shall have the right to appeal from said assessment and award to the supreme court in said county of Merrimack, and to an assessment of said damages by a jury on such appeal, by filing in the office of the clerk of said court a petition in proper form for that purpose, within sixty days after the filing of said assessment and award of said county commissioners in the office of the city clerk aforesaid.

SECT. 8. The governor shall draw his orders on the state treasurer for the amounts that may be or become due from time to time, under the contracts of the commissioners hereby appointed, for the purposes aforesaid, after said bills shall have been duly approved by the governor and council, to an amount not exceeding $175,000.

Approved March 12, 1891.

AN ACT in aid of the public libraries of this state.

[Chapter 14, Laws of 1891. Amended by chapter 45, Laws of 1895.]

SECTION	SECTION
1. Secretary may purchase regimental histories.	2. For public libraries only.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. The secretary of state shall procure and furnish to each public library in the state and the Soldiers' Home one copy of each history of New Hampshire organizations in the war of the Rebellion, which is not out of print, and has been or may hereafter be published in accordance with the provisions of existing laws.

SECT. 2. This act shall be in aid only of such libraries as are regularly open for the use of the public in the towns and cities, where they may be located and which are duly designated as public libraries entitled to receive state publications by the governor and council, in accordance with existing laws, on the first day of February next following the publication of such history.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 12, 1891.

AN ACT to promote the establishment and efficiency of free public libraries.

[Chapter 62, Laws of 1891. Incorporated in chapter 8, section 21-26, of the Public statutes of 1891.]

SECTION	SECTION
1. Board of public library commissioners established.	4-5. Conditions on which towns may receive aid.
2. Advisory to libraries; reports.	6. $300 annually for expenses of board.
3. Aid to towns establishing libraries.	

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. The governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall appoint four persons, residents of the state, who, together with the state librarian, shall constitute a board of library commissioners. The governor shall designate the chairman thereof. Two members of said board shall be appointed for the term of four years, and two for two years, and thereafter the term of office of commissioners shall be

two years. All vacancies in said board shall be filled by the governor with the consent of the council.

SECT. 2. The librarian or trustees of any free public library may ask said board for advice in regard to the selection of books, cataloguing of books, and any other matters pertaining to the maintenance or administration of the library, and the board shall give such advice in regard to said matters as it shall find practicable. The board shall make a report of its doings to the legislature biennially, which shall be printed in the report of the state librarian.

SECT. 3. Said board is hereby authorized and directed to expend, upon the application of any town having no free public library owned and controlled by the town, a sum not exceeding $100 for books for any such entitled to the benefits of this act, such books to be used by said town for the purpose of establishing a free public library, and said commissioners shall select and purchase all books to be provided as aforesaid.

SECT 4. No town shall be entitled to the benefits of this act until such town has accepted the provisions hereof at a regularly called town meeting, and until said town shall have provided in a satisfactory manner to the board of commissioners for the care, custody, and distribution of the books furnished in accordance with this act.

SECT. 5. Any town accepting the provisions of this act shall annually appropriate, for the use and maintenance of its free public library, a sum not less than $50 if its last assessed valuation was $1,000,000 or upwards, or a sum not less than $25 if said valuation was less than $1,000,000 and not less than $250,000, or a sum not less than $15 if said valuation was less than $250,000.

SECT. 6. No member of the board of commissioners shall receive any compensation, but the board may expend a sum not exceeding $300 annually for clerical assistance and incidental and necessary expenses in the discharge of its duties; and all sums expended under the provisions of this act shall be paid from the treasury after the bills therefor have been approved by the board and the governor and council.

SECT. 7. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved April 11, 1891.

JOINT resolution relating to the relief of state libraries by the general government.

[Chapter 126, Resolutions of 1891.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

Whereas, The national government has thus far not given to the state and territorial libraries the aid and assistance which it is desirable should be given; therefore, be it

Resolved, That congress should provide:

1. For free transportation by mail of all books and printed matter between state libraries.

2. By international arrangement, for free transportation of books and other printed matter between state libraries and departments of foreign governments.

3. For a lower rate of postage on books.

4. That the privilege now enjoyed by the library of congress and by societies, colleges, and schools, in the exemption of books from import duties, should be extended to state libraries.

Resolved, That our senators in congress be instructed, and our representatives be requested, to use all reasonable efforts to accomplish the purposes set forth in these resolutions.

Approved April 11, 1891.

PUBLIC STATUTES OF 1891.

CHAPTER 5.

PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF STATUTES, JOURNALS, AND REPORTS.

. . . . . .

SECT. 6. The secretary shall deposit in his office three copies of the printed laws of each session, and shall forthwith send one copy to each of the following named officers and bodies: to the governor; to each member of the council, senate, and house; to the treasurer, adjutant-general, and attorney-general, for the use of their respective offices; to each of the clerks of the senate and house; to each justice of the supreme court; to each clerk of said court, for the use of the court; to the clerk of each police court, for the use of the court; to each judge of probate, register of probate, register of deeds, sheriff, and solicitor; to each board of county commissioners; to each of the judges of the circuit court of the United States for the district of New Hampshire; to the clerk of said

court for the use of the court; to each town in the state; to each public library established under the laws of the state; and he shall send three copies to the secretary of each state or territory in the United States, for the use of such state or territory. He shall deposit the residue in the state library.

. . . . . .

SECT. 8. The secretary shall deliver to each town, for the use of the town, one copy of the laws of the United States, which may come into his possession, and shall deposit the residue in the state library.

. . . . . .

SECT. 11. The secretary of state shall cause 650 copies of the several annual reports of state officers and institutions to be bound together in one or more volumes, and as soon as may be after their publication shall send one copy thereof to the clerk of each town, for the use of the town, and shall deposit the remainder in the state library.

. . . . . .

SECT. 13. The state librarian shall, as soon as may be after publication, send to the librarian of congress four copies of the laws, and two copies each of the journals of the senate and house, and all other state publications usually sent to the several states in exchange, and to the department of justice at Washington one copy of each of the same.

SECT. 14. The distribution and exchange of publications of the state, except to the general court, and to officials and municipalities of the state and where otherwise provided, shall be made through the state library. The secretary of state, upon their receipt, shall deliver them to the state librarian, who shall make the exchanges and distribution.

CHAPTER 6.

PUBLIC PRINTER AND PUBLIC PRINTING.

. . . . . .

SECT. 7. The official reports shall be divided with reference to their size, when printed in book or pamphlet form, into two classes. Those of the board of agriculture, railroad commissioners, insurance commissioner, bank commissioners, board of health, registrar of vital statistics, and superintendent of public instruction shall be of the first class. All others shall be of the second class, and this classification may be changed by the state librarian's giving written notice to the secretary of state of a change that he deems it desirable to make in the classification.

SECT. 8. The number of copies of printed bills furnished to the legislature shall be 500, unless otherwise specially ordered. Two hundred additional copies, together with five copies of each daily paper containing the official report of the legislative proceedings, shall be provided for preservation and exchange in the state library.

CHAPTER 8.

THE STATE AND OTHER PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

[See also chapter 11, and chapter 31, Laws of 1893; chapter 24, Laws of 1895; and chapter 12, Laws of 1897.]

SECTION
1. For whose use; when open.
2-3. Appointment, removal, and term of trustees.
4-5. Librarian; class of books to be purchased.
6. Exchange list.
7. Discontinuance of exchanges.
8. Disposal of surplus books.
9. Reprint of rare pamphlets.
10. Semi-annual examination.
11. Report to legislature biennially.
12. Duties of librarian.
13. Books to be catalogued.
14. Record of circulation.
15. Missing books to be recovered or paid for by librarian.
16. Who may take books; their return.
SECTION
17. Permission of librarian necessary.
18. Schools to file catalogues with library.
19. $3,000 annually appropriated.
N. H. STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
20. Annual appropriation.
FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.
21. Public library commission; term of office.
22. Advisory aid to libraries.
23. Aid to towns establishing libraries.
24-25. Conditions on which towns may receive aid.
26. $300 annually for expenses of board.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

SECTION 1. A state library shall be maintained in some place provided therefor by the state, for the use of the governor and council, officers of the state government, the legislature and the clerks thereof, the judges of the supreme court, and such other persons as the trustees may determine. It shall be kept open every day except Sundays and holidays.

SECT. 2. The library shall be under the management and control of three trustees, who shall serve without compensation other than actual expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

SECT. 3. They shall be appointed and may be removed by the governor, with the advice of the council. One trustee shall be appointed annually, and shall hold office three years, unless sooner removed. Any vacancy shall be filled by the appointment of a trustee for the unexpired term.

SECT. 4. They shall make all purchases of books and subscriptions for periodicals for the library; make all necessary rules and regulations for its management, and see that the same are enforced; appoint a librarian, fix his compensation, and define his duties, except so far as the same are prescribed by law.

[Section 5 amended by chapter 65, Laws of 1895.]

SECT. 5. They shall procure for the library full sets of the statutes and law reports of the United States and of the several states; histories, including those of the counties and towns of this state whenever published; maps, charts, works on agriculture, political economy, the arts and natural sciences; copies of state papers and publications relating to the material, social, and religious conditions of the people or bearing upon the business and objects of legislation; and such other works as they may deem suitable, works of fiction excepted.

SECT. 6. They may designate states, governments, institutions, libraries, officials, and persons to be recipients of the publications of this state whenever they shall find that by exchange or otherwise it will be to the advantage of the state library.

SECT. 7. Whenever it shall be found by the trustees of the state library that any state government, department of government, institution, or official to whom any or all of the publications of this state are sent, is not making fair or reasonable return to the state library of this state of its publications or other matter which is the subject of exchange, the trustees may suspend such delinquents from the benefit of receiving all or any specified part of the publications of this state for such time as they may deem advisable.

[Section 8 amended by chapter 3, Laws of 1895.]

SECT. 8. They may dispose of the surplus state and other publications deposited from time to time in the state library, and of such other books, pamphlets, charts, and documents as are unnecessary for the uses of the library, and use the proceeds thereof for its benefit.

SECT. 9. They may authorize the public printer to reprint a limited edition of the pamphlets relating to official transactions and matters of public interest in this state that have been heretofore regularly published and have become rare, not exceeding reprints of ten originals in any one year. They may sell at cost and exchange for the benefit of the library such of the reprints as are not needed to complete its sets.

SECT. 10. They shall at least twice each year examine carefully into the condition of the library; ascertain what books, maps, charts, and papers are missing therefrom; furnish to the librarian a list thereof, and cause such list and a statement of the condition of the library to be entered upon its records.

SECT. 11. The librarian shall file with the secretary of state, on or before the first day of October preceding each biennial session, a report to the legislature giving a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures on account of the library, and separate lists of all books, maps, charts, and other documents lost, sold, purchased, and acquired by donation and exchange since the last report, and containing such recommendations and other matters as they may deem useful.

SECT. 12. He shall be sworn and shall hold office during the pleasure of the trustees. He shall act as clerk of the trustees and make a record of their proceedings, which shall be kept at the library and be open to public inspection.

SECT. 13. He shall, under the direction of the trustees, enter upon the catalogue all books belonging to the library, number, label, and arrange them, and make a record of the prices paid therefor.

SECT. 14. He shall keep a record of each book, map, chart, or other document taken from the library, the name of the person taking it, the time when taken, and when returned.

SECT. 15. He shall cause all books, maps, charts, and other documents reported to him by the trustees as missing to be returned to the library within thirty days after such report, or pay the state the value thereof.

[Section 16 amended by chapter 3, Laws of 1895.]

SECT. 16. The governor, councilors, members and clerks of the legislature, during sessions of the legislature, and the judges of the supreme court, during the terms of the court, may take books from the library; and the trustees may permit any person to take books, maps, charts, and other documents from the library at any time for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours at a time, all subject to such regulations and limitations as they may impose.

SECT. 17. No book, map, chart, or other document shall be taken from the library by any person without the delivery thereof by the librarian, or until it has been entered by him upon a record kept for that purpose.

[Section 18 amended by chapter 3, Laws of 1895.]

SECT. 18. The principal of each college, academy, seminary, or other institution of learning incorporated by the laws of this state shall annually, and before the first day of November of each year, forward to the state librarian of the state library two copies, and to the New Hampshire Historical Society two copies, of each printed catalogue of its officers and students and courses of studies published during the year ending on that date.

[See chapter 24, sections 4-5, Laws of 1895.]

SECT. 19. The sum of $3,000 is appropriated annually for the library, to be expended under the direction of the trustees in procuring books, maps, charts, and other documents for the library, in binding and preserving books, pamphlets, and other documents therein, and in purchasing furniture and other necessary conveniences therefor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SECT. 20. The sum of $500 is appropriated to the New Hampshire Historical Society each year, to aid in keeping its library open to the public.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

[See chapter 31, Laws of 1893, sections 2, 3; and chapter 118, Laws of 1895.]

SECT. 21. The governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall appoint four persons, residents of the state, who, together with the state librarian, shall constitute a board of library commissioners. The governor shall designate the chairman thereof. Two members of the board shall be appointed for the term of four years and two for two years, and thereafter the term of office of the commissioners shall be two years. All vacancies on the board shall be filled by the governor, with the consent of the council.

SECT. 22. The librarian or trustees of any free public library may ask the board for advice in regard to the selection of books, cataloguing of books, and any other matters pertaining to the maintenance or administration of the library; and the board shall give such advice in regard to the matters as it shall find practicable. The board shall make a report of its doings to the legislature biennially, which shall be printed in the report of the state librarian.

SECT. 23. The board is hereby authorized and directed to expend, upon the application of any town having no free

public library owned and controlled by the town, a sum not exceeding $100 for books for such town entitled to the benefits of these provisions, such books to be used by the town for the purpose of establishing a free public library, and the commissioners shall select and purchase all books to be so provided.

SECT. 24. No town shall be entitled to the benefits of these provisions relative to free public libraries, until such town has accepted the provisions at a regularly called town meeting, and until the town shall have provided in a satisfactory manner to the board of commissioners for the care, custody, and distribution of the books furnished in accordance therewith.

SECT. 25. Any town accepting the provisions aforesaid shall annually appropriate for the use and maintenance of its free public library, a sum not less than $50, if its last assessed valuation was $1,000,000 or upwards, or a sum not less than $25 if the valuation was less than $1,000,000 and not less than $250,000, or a sum not less than $15 if the valuation was less than $250,000.

[Section 26 amended by chapter 77, Laws of 1893.]

SECT. 26. No member of the board of commissioners shall receive any compensation, but the board may expend a sum not exceeding $300 annually for clerical assistance and incidental and necessary expenses in the discharge of its duties, and all sums expended under these provisions relative to free public libraries shall be paid from the state treasury after the bills therefor have been approved by the board and by the governor and council.

CHAPTER 10.

THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE AND INSANE PERSONS.

. . . . . .

SECT. 13. The sum of $100 is annually appropriated toward the support and increase of the library of the asylum.

CHAPTER 40.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF TOWNS.

. . . . . .

SECT. 4. Towns may at any legal meeting grant and vote such sums of money as they shall judge necessary to . . . . establish and maintain public libraries and reading rooms for the free use of all the inhabitants of the town.

SECT. 5. Towns may take and hold in trust gifts, legacies, and devises made to them for the establishment, maintenance, and care of libraries, reading rooms, parks, cemeteries, and burial lots, the planting and care of shade and ornamental trees upon their highways and other public places, and for any other public purpose that is not foreign to their institution or incompatible with the objects of their organization.

. . . . . .

SECT. 7. Towns may make by-laws for the care, protection, preservation, and use of the public cemeteries, parks, commons, libraries, and other public institutions of the town, for the prevention of the going at large of horses and other domestic animals in any public place in town, and for making and ordering their prudential affairs; and may enforce their observance by suitable penalties, not exceeding $10 for any offense, to enure to such uses as they may direct.

CHAPTER 43.

CHOICE AND DUTIES OF TOWN OFFICERS.

[See chapter 31, Laws of 1893.]

. . . . . .

SECT. 3. Every town clerk, within thirty days after the annual meeting, shall report to the state officers the names and post-office addresses of town officers as follows: to the state board of health, those of the local board of health; to the state superintendent of public instruction, those of the local school boards; to the chairman of the fish and game commissioners, those of the local fish and game wardens; and to the insurance commissioner, those of the local firewards. If any of such local officers are not chosen or appointed within the thirty days, the clerk shall so report to the corresponding state officer. He shall also make like reports concerning such local officers elected or appointed at other times, immediately after their election or appointment. He shall annually, and before the first day of September, make returns to the state librarian of the names and post-office addresses of the trustees, officers, and librarians of all public libraries within the town or city. Any town clerk who neglects to make reports as required by this section shall be subject to pay a fine of $20 for each failure, one half for the use of the department to which he fails to report and the other half for the use of the town.

. . . . . .

SECT. 16. The chairman of the board of selectmen of towns and of commissioners of village districts shall transmit

to the state librarian and to the New Hampshire Historical Society each two copies of all printed reports of the officers of their respective towns and village districts immediately after the same are published.

CHAPTER 55.

PERSONS AND PROPERTY LIABLE TO TAXATION.

SECT. 9. The same as section 6, chapter 49, of the General statutes of 1867.

CHAPTER 147.

VOLUNTARY CORPORATIONS.

[See also chapter 31, Laws of 1893.]

SECTION
1. Purposes of voluntary corporations.
2. Articles of association.
3. Corporate name.
4. Records of articles of association; when corporate existence begins; powers.
5. By-laws of signers.
8. Limit of property of non-profit dividing corporations.
9. How to raise money.
10. Dissolution by decree of court.
11. File copy of decree with secretary of state.
12. Records to be deposited with secretary of state.

SECTION 1. Five or more persons of lawful age may associate together by articles of agreement to form a corporation for either of the following purposes:

. . . . . .

2. The establishment and maintenance of literary and scientific institutions, libraries, lyceums, and musical, agricultural, literary or scientific associations, and the promotion of education and the arts and sciences by any other means.

. . . . . .

SECT. 2. The articles of association shall set forth the name of the corporation, the object for which it is established, the place in which its business is to be carried on, and the amount of its capital stock, if any; and shall be signed by the persons who associate together to form it, with a designation of the post-office address of each.

SECT. 3. Any corporate name may be assumed which is not in use by any other corporation or company. It shall not be changed except by act of the legislature.

SECT. 4. The articles of agreement shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the town in which the business of the

corporation is to be carried on, and in the office of the secretary of state; and when so recorded, and the charter fee required by law, if any, has been paid to the state treasurer, the signers thereof shall be a corporation, and such corporation, its officers and stockholders, shall have all the rights and powers and be subject to all the duties and liabilities of other similar corporations, their officers and stockholders, except so far as the same are limited or enlarged by this chapter.

SECT. 5. Any by-laws adopted and organization effected by the unanimous action of the signers of the articles of agreement, before the articles have been recorded as required by the preceding section, not repugnant to the laws of the state, shall be the by-laws and organization of the corporation, and shall remain in force until changed by it.

. . . . . .

SECT. 8. If a division of profits among stockholders is not an object of a corporation, it shall not hold property exceeding in value the sum of $500,000 without special authority from the legislature.

SECT. 9. Any corporation whose object is not a division of profits among its stockholders may raise money of its members in any manner provided for in its agreement of association, or in its by-laws.

SECT. 10. Any such corporation, or stockholders owning one fourth of the stock of the corporation, or, if there be no stockholders, one fourth of the members of the corporation, may apply by petition to the supreme court, at a trial term in the county in which the corporation is located, for a decree of dissolution, or for such other relief as may be just; and the court, after due notice to all parties interested, and a hearing, may decree that the corporation be dissolved, subject to such limitations and conditions as justice may require.

SECT. 11. The corporation shall cause an attested copy of the decree of the court to be filed in the office of the secretary of state forthwith after it is made; and when such copy has been so filed, the corporate existence of the corporation shall terminate in accordance with the terms of such decree.

SECT. 12. The records of a corporation so dissolved shall be lodged with the secretary of state within thirty days after its affairs are closed up, and shall be kept by him as public records.

CHAPTER 148.

GENERAL POWERS OF CORPORATIONS.

[See chapter 3, section 6, Laws of 1895.]

. . . . . .

SECT. 20. The directors and other officers of all corporations doing business in the state shall transmit to the librarian of the state library copies of all printed reports made by them in relation to the affairs of the corporations, immediately after the same are published.

CHAPTER 208.

CLERKS OF COURT.

. . . . . .

SECT. 11. The clerks [of court] shall furnish to the state library copies of all reserved cases at the same time they are furnished to the court, and shall also furnish to the library a statement of the final order made in each case, immediately after it is made.

CHAPTER 220.

ATTACHMENTS.

SECT. 2, Clause 8. The same as section 2, clause 8 of chapter 224 of the General laws of 1878.

CHAPTER 266.

TRESPASSES AND MALICIOUS INJURIES.

SECT. 26. The same as section 13 of chapter 281 of the General laws of 1878.

1893.

AN ACT in addition and supplemental to chapter 13 of the laws of 1891, entitled "An act for the erection of a state library building."

[Chapter 2, Laws of 1893. See also chapter 24, Laws of 1895.]

SECTION
1. $75,000 appropriated.
2. Bond issue.
3. Record and sale of bonds.
SECTION
4. Premiums.
5. Payment of bills.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. That the sum of $75,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the purpose of completing and fur-

nishing the state library building and the grounds about the same, to be expended under the direction of the commission appointed in pursuance of section 4 of chapter 13, Laws of 1891, entitled "An act for the erection of a state library building," and in accordance with said act.

SECT. 2. The state treasurer is hereby authorized, under the direction of the governor and council, to borrow the sum of $75,000 on the credit of the state; and to issue bonds or certificates of indebtedness therefor in the name and on the behalf of the state, payable in twenty years from the first day of July, 1893, at a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year; such bonds to have interest warrants or coupons attached thereto; said coupons to be signed by the state treasurer; said bonds and coupons to be made payable at such place as the governor and council shall designate.

SECT. 3. Said bonds shall be designated "State library bonds," and shall be signed by the treasurer and countersigned by the governor, and shall be deemed a pledge of the faith and credit of the state. The secretary of state shall keep a record of all the bonds countersigned by the governor, showing the number and amount of each bond, the time of countersigning, the time when payable, and the date of delivery to the state treasurer. The treasurer shall keep a record of all bonds disposed of by him, showing the number thereof, the name of the person to whom sold, the amount received for the same, the date of the sale, and the time when payable. The treasurer may negotiate and sell such bonds to the best advantage for the state, but no bond shall be sold for less than its par value, nor shall such bonds be loaned, pledged, or hypothecated in any way whatever.

SECT 4. All premiums realized from the sale of the state library bonds, issued under and by virtue of chapter 13, Laws of 1891, and under this act, are hereby appropriated for the uses set forth in section 1 of this act, and to be expended by said commissioners agreeably to this act and said act of 1891.

SECT. 5. The governor shall draw his orders on the state treasurer for the amounts that may be or become due from time to time, under the contracts of said commissioners, for the purposes aforesaid, after said bills shall have been duly approved by the governor and council, to an amount not exceeding the several sums appropriated by this act and said chapter 13, Laws of 1891.

SECT. 6. This act is in addition and supplemental to chapter 13, Laws of 1891.

Approved February 14, 1893.

AN ACT for the custody, care, and use of the state library building.

[Chapter 11, Laws of 1893. See also chapter 24, section 4, Laws of 1895, and chapter 31, Laws of 1895.]

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. The governor, the justices of the supreme court, the trustees of the state library shall, in behalf of the state, receive from the commissioners heretofore appointed to erect the state library building, possession of said building upon its completion and of the lot on which it stands, and thereafter have the custody and care of the building and lot, and maintain them in suitable repair and condition, and provide for keeping the building suitably cleaned, warmed, and insured. They may make such rules and regulations concerning the occupancy and uses of said building, consistent with the purposes of its construction, as they see fit, and may appoint necessary agents and servants to aid them in the performance of said duties. They shall have authority to act for the state in reference to all matters pertaining to the custody, care and use of the lot on which said building stands. The governor may draw his warrant upon the treasury for the payment of the expenses incurred under the authority of this act, the same having first been audited by the governor and council.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 7, 1893.

AN ACT in amendment of chapter 8 of the Public statutes relating to the administration of the state library.

[Chapter 31, Laws of 1893.]

SECTION
1. Town clerk to report to state librarian local libraries.
2. Librarians to report to town clerk.
3. Public library defined.
4. Municipal officers to furnish reports to town clerk.
5. Penalty.
6. Extra copies of state publications for state library.
7. Supplemental catalogue of state library.
8. Assistance in state library.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. Every city or town clerk shall, within thirty days after the annual town or ward meeting, report to the

state librarian the name of any public library within the city or town; the names and post-office addresses of all the officers of each; the manner of election or appointment of the same; the town, person, or persons in whom the ownership of said library is vested; for whom the beneficiary use is provided, and the number of volumes owned by said library. He shall make like report of the names of officers elected or appointed at any time, immediately after their election or appointment; and if there is no public library within the city or town, he shall annually, within said time, notify the state librarian of the fact.

SECT. 2. Whenever the information necessary for such report is not accessible to the city or town clerk, the librarian of any such library shall seasonably supply the same to said officer, or in case of a vacancy in the office of librarian, some other officer or director of the library shall supply the same; and the librarian or director of every public library shall, on or before the first day of April in each year, make such additional report concerning such libraries as may be required by the state librarian, to be forwarded him without delay by the city or town clerk to whom it is made.

SECT. 3. For the purposes of this act every library regularly open to the public, or to some portion of the public, with or without limitations, shall be considered a public library, whether its ownership is vested in the town, in a corporation, in an organized association, or in an individual or individuals.

SECT. 4. The chairman of the board of selectmen, of school boards, village commissioners, and all other public officers of the city or town organization, shall promptly supply the city or town clerk of their respective places of office with four copies of any report made by them and printed, and such city or town clerk shall, without delay, forward two copies of the same to the state librarian and two copies to the New Hampshire Historical Society at Concord.

SECT. 5. Any city or town clerk or other public officer, or the officer or owner of any public library, failing to comply with the law as herein provided, shall be liable to the fine provided in chapter 43, section 3, of the Public statutes.

[Section 6 amended by chapter 3, Laws of 1895.]

SECT. 6. The trustees of the state library may inform the secretary of state of the number of copies of any publication of the state that may be required for sale or exchange for the benefit of the state library, and the same shall be printed,

bound, and delivered to the state librarian in addition to the number otherwise required by law; provided, however, that such requisition shall be made while the work may be done without extra expenses on account of composition, and provided that the several state departments shall not receive a less number of copies for official distribution than is now authorized by law.

SECT. 7. The trustees of the state library are authorized to cause the present system of entry of accessions by classes to be omitted from the report of the librarian, and an alphabetical catalogue of books received for the period covered by each report to be regularly substituted therefor, so far as such books or pamphlets have been entered in the official catalogue, so that each report may be a printed supplement to the catalogue; provided that a catalogue of books shall be first made and printed.

SECT. 8. The librarian shall be allowed such assistance in arranging, cataloguing, and maintaining the library in the new library building as shall be necessary, and the expenses be paid from the treasury after approval by the trustees.

SECT. 9. All parts of chapter 8 of the Public statutes and of other acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SECT. 10. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 22, 1893.

AN ACT to amend section 26, chapter 8, of the Public statutes, relating to the expenses of the board of library commissioners.

[Chapter 77, Laws of 1893.]

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. Section 26 of chapter 8 of the Public statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Sect. 26. The board of library commissioners shall receive no compensation, but shall be allowed such reasonable sum for clerical assistance and other necessary expenses, in the discharge of its duties, as the governor and council shall determine, not exceeding $500 in any one year; and all sums expended under the provisions of this act shall be paid from the state treasury after the bills therefor have been approved by the board and by the governor and council."

Approved April 1, 1893.

1895.

AN ACT in amendment of chapter 8 of the Public statutes, and chapter 31 of the Laws of 1893, relating to the state library.

[Chapter 3, Laws of 1895.]

SECTION
1. Surplus state publications.
2. Circulation.
3. Schools to send all publications to state library.
4. Extra copies of state publications.
5. Excess of state publications to be deposited in library.
6. Reports of foreign corporations to be filed with library.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. Section 8 of chapter 8 of the Public statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Sect. 8. They may dispose by sale or exchange of all or any part of the surplus state publications, which have been from time to time deposited in the state library in accordance with the laws of the state, and of such other books, pamphlets, charts, documents, or duplicates thereof as they may deem unnecesary for the uses of the library."

SECT. 2. Section 16 of chapter 8 of the Public statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: "Sect. 16. The governor, councilors, members and clerks of the legislature during session, state officials, the judges of the supreme court, and such other persons as the trustees shall designate, may take books, maps, charts, and other documents from the library, subject to such rules and regulations as the trustees shall prescribe."

SECT. 3. Section 18 of chapter 8 of the Public statutes is hereby amended by inserting after the word "studies," in the last line thereof, the words, " and all other printed matter of the institution," so that said section shall read as follows: "Sect. 18. The principal of each college, academy, seminary, or other institutions of learning, incorporated by the laws of this state, shall annually and before the first day of November of each year, forward to the state librarian, for the state library, two copies, and to the New Hampshire Historical Society two copies, of each printed catalogue of its officers and students and courses of study, and all other printed matter of the institution published during the year ending on that date."

SECT. 4. Section 6 of chapter 31 of the Laws of 1893 is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Sect. 6. The public printer shall give the state librarian seasonable notice of every state or department publication that is delivered to him

to be printed, and of the time the same will go to press. Upon receipt of such notice the state librarian shall notify the secretary of state of the number of additional copies of every such publication that will be required for sale or exchange, for the benefit of the state library, and thereupon the secretary of state shall cause such number of copies to be printed, bound, and delivered to the state librarian, in addition to the number of copies otherwise required to be printed by law; provided, however, that such requisition shall be made while the work may be done without extra expense on account of composition, and provided that the several state departments shall not receive a less number of copies for the official distribution than is now authorized by law."

SECT. 5. The residue of all state or department publications remaining in the hands of the secretary of state after distribution by him, as required by law, shall be forthwith deposited in the state library, to be disposed of as required by law.

SECT. 6. Foreign corporations doing business in this state shall file with the state librarian, on or before the first day of January in each year, all printed reports of their condition issued by them during the twelve months preceding.

SECT. 7. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved February 13, 1895.

AN ACT in addition and supplemental to chapter 13 of the Laws of 1891, entitled "An act for the erection of a state library building."

[Chapter 24, Laws of 1895. See also chapter 12, Laws of 1897.]

SECTION
1. $42,000 appropriated.
2. Payment of bills.
3. A supplemental act.
4. Periodicals and binding; superintendent of building.
5. Appropriation for law books.
6. Trustees may become custodians of collections.
7. Biennial report to trustees.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. That the sum of $42,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the purpose of paying all bills and obligations contracted for the completion of the state library building and furnishing the same, all bills to be approved by the commission appointed in pursuance of section 4 of chapter 13, Laws of 1891, entitled "An act for the erection of a state library building," and in accordance with said act.

SECT. 2. The governor shall draw his orders on the state treasurer for the amount that may be or become due from time to time under the contracts of said commissioners for the purposes aforesaid, after said bills have been duly approved by the governor and council, to an amount not exceeding the sums appropriated by this act and said chapter 13, Laws of 1891, and the act supplemental thereto.

SECT. 3. The foregoing is in addition and supplemental to chapter 13, Laws of 1891.

[Section 4 amended by chapter 12, section 2, Laws of 1897.]

SECT. 4. The expense of such current newspapers and periodicals as may be deemed necessary, the binding and repair of books, pamphlets, and periodicals shall be deemed incidentals of the state library, and shall be paid for, on the order of the governor, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated and shall not be a part of the appropriation for the increase of the state library for which appropriation is made by provision of the Public statutes. The state librarian shall be the superintendent of the library building and grounds, under the general direction of the board of control established by chapter 11, New Hampshire Laws of 1893.

[Section 5 amended by chapter 12, section 2, Laws of 1897.]

SECT. 5. The trustees of the state library are hereby authorized to procure, on competitive bids, at the lowest price offered by responsible parties, such session laws, revisions, digests, American, English, and colonial reports, and such text and elementary books as may be requisite, so far as the same are available in the ordinary market, in order to complete the collection of such works already made in the state library for the use of the courts and the public, and the expense of the same shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, on the order of the governor; but the expense incurred under sections 4 and 5 of this act shall not exceed $2,000 in any one year.

SECT. 6. The trustees of the state library are authorized to become the custodians, for the state, of collections of books, pamphlets, maps and writings, and collections of a historical nature, by arrangement with associations or persons who may be the owners or lawful custodians thereof, whereby the public shall enjoy the benefit of using and consulting such collections in the state library upon such terms and under such regulations as may be agreed upon by the parties.

SECT. 7. The report of the state librarian shall be made biennially to the trustees, and they shall submit the same with

their report, on or before the first day of October in each year, to the governor. The report, with the accompanying matter, shall be printed and ready for distribution on or before the first day of January, and the number of copies issued shall be the same as already provided by law.

SECT. 8. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 5, 1895.

AN ACT in amendment of chapter 11, section 1, of the Laws of 1893, relating to the custody, care, and use of the state library.

[Chapter 31, Laws of 1895.]

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. That section 1 of chapter 11 of the Laws of 1893 be amended by striking out the following words, viz.: "the justices of the supreme court."

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 13, 1895.

AN ACT in amendment of chapter 14 of the Laws of 1891, relating to free public libraries.

[Chapter 45, Laws of 1895. Historical works given to free public libraries.]

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. The authority given the governor and council and secretary of state, with reference to furnishing regimental histories to free public libraries, and other recipients designated by law, shall include the histories of the New Hampshire contingent in the organizations of sharpshooters, the New Hampshire batteries, the organization designated as the Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry, the service of New Hampshire men in the medical department, and the service of those commissioned and acting as chaplains in the war of the Rebellion; provided the regular veteran association of those organizations or classes in the service shall approve of the works as published, and compliance shall be made with all other provisions of law relating to such publications.

SECT. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 19, 1895.

AN ACT in amendment of section 5, chapter 8 of the Public statutes, relating to books admitted to the state library.

[Chapter 65, Laws of 1895. Any books relating to New Hampshire may be purchased.]

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. Section 5 of chapter 8 of the Public statutes shall not be construed to restrict or forbid the purchase of works which by authorship or by their subject matter have particular relation to this state, whether such works are technically classed as fiction or otherwise.

SECT. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 27, 1895.

AN ACT in amendment of chapter 8, sections 21-26, of the Public statutes, relating to the establishment and maintenance of free public libraries.

[Chapter 118, Laws of 1895.]

SECTION
1. Towns required to raise funds for public libraries.
2. Amount not limited.
3. Funds raised to be used for free libraries.
4. Board of library trustees established.
5. How board constituted and elected; vacancies; when towns are exempted.
6. Powers of trustees.
7. Reports to town and library commissioners.
8. Penalty.
9. Library bulletin; distribution.
10. Term of office of commissioners.
11. No compensation to commissioners; expenses.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. The selectmen in each town shall assess annually, upon the polls and ratable estate taxable therein, a sum to be computed at the rate of $30 for every dollar of the public taxes apportioned to such town, and so a greater or less sum.

SECT. 2. The town may raise a sum exceeding the amount aforesaid, which shall be assessed in the same manner.

SECT. 3. The sum so assessed shall be appropriated to the sole purpose of establishing and maintaining a free public library within such town. In towns where no town library exists, the money so raised shall be held by the library trustees, and allowed to accumulate until such time as the town may vote to establish a library. Every public library established

by a town shall remain forever free to the use of every inhabitant of the town where the same exists, subject to such general rules as the library trustees may prescribe. The word library may be construed to include reference and circulating libraries, reading-rooms, and museums.

SECT. 4. Every town shall, at its annual meeting, or at a legal town meeting, duly warned for the purpose by the selectmen, elect a board of library trustees, except in cases where a free public library has been acquired by the town, in whole or in part, by some donation or bequest containing other conditions or provisions for the election of its trustees or for its care and management, which conditions have been accepted and agreed to by vote of the town.

SECT. 5. Said board of trustees shall consist of any number of persons, divisible by three, which the town may decide to elect. At the first election of trustees, one third shall be elected for one year, one third for two years, and one third for three years, and thereafter one third the number annually for the term of three years, or until others are chosen in their place. No person shall be inelegible to serve upon said board of trustees by reason of sex. Such board of trustees shall be elected by ballot, and shall organize annually by the choice of a chairman and secretary from their own number. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the board, the remaining members shall give notice of the fact in writing, to the selectmen of the town, who shall proceed to fill such vacancy until the next town meeting. Any town having a town library established prior to the year 1892 shall be exempt from the provisions of sections 4 and 5 of this act.

SECT. 6. The trustees elected by the town shall have the entire custody and management of the free public library and all property of the town relating thereto; and all money raised or appropriated by the town for its support and maintenance, and all money or property that the town may receive by donation from any source, or by bequest, in behalf of said free public library, shall be placed in the care and custody of the board of trustees, to be expended or retained by them for and in behalf of the town for the support and maintenance of its free public library, in accordance with the conditions of each or any donation or bequest accepted by the town.

SECT. 7. The trustees shall make an explicit report to the town at each annual town meeting of all the receipts and expenditures, and of all the property of the town in their care and custody, including a statement of any unexpended balance of money they may have, and of any bequests or donations they

may have received and are holding in behalf of the town, with such recommendations in reference to the same as they may deem necessary for the town to consider. They shall also make a report annually to the board of library commissioners, showing to what extent the provisions of the foregoing sections have been complied with by the town.

SECT. 8. Any town or library official violating any of the provisions of the preceding sections shall be fined not more than $500. Whenever there shall be available in any town, for the purpose of maintaining a free public library, an annual income which alone, or with the town appropriation, shall equal the amount required to be raised by that town annually, then the town officials shall be exempt from the provisions of this section so far as it relates to the enforcement of the provisions of section 1 of this act. Whenever a town having no town library, and having made no assessment under the provisions of this act, shall vote that it is inexpedient to establish a library, such action having been taken under a special article inserted in the warrant for the annual town meeting, then the officials of such town shall be exempt from the provisions of this section for one year thereafter.

SECT. 9. The board of library commissioners shall, at least twice in each year, issue a library bulletin, which shall contain recommendations as to the best methods to be employed in library work, together with notes on library progress, and such other matters of general information relating to library work as they may deem proper. The said bulletin shall be printed and distributed under the direction of the commissioners, at least three copies of the same being sent to each free public library in the state, and such further distribution being made as the judgment of the board may suggest.

SECT. 10. Chapter 8, section 21, of the Public statutes shall be amended by striking out the word "two" in the seventh line, and inserting the word "four" in place thereof. Such change in length of term of office shall also apply to full term appointments made since the organization of the board.

SECT. 11. The board of library commissioners shall receive no compensation, but shall be allowed such reasonable sum for clerical assistance and other necessary expenses as the governor and council may determine; and all sums expended under the provisions of this act shall be paid from the state treasury, after the bills therefor have been approved by the board and by the governor and council.

SECT. 12. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect May 1, 1895.

Approved March 29, 1895.

JOINT resolution providing for the printing of the proceedings at the dedication of the state library building, January 8, 1895.

[Chapter 125. Resolutions of 1895.]

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

That the governor and council be requested to procure the printing of 2,000 copies of the proceedings at the dedication of the state library building at Concord, January 8, 1895, including the addresses of William J. Tucker and Ainsworth R. Spofford, with suitable cuts of the exterior and interior of the building.

Approved February 13, 1895.

1897.

AN ACT to simplify and perfect the administration of the state library.

[Chapter 12, Laws of 1897.]

SECTION	SECTION
1. Department reports and newspapers.	3. Shelving and furniture to be supplied as incidentals.
2. Purchase of books.	4. Expenditures not to exceed $5,000.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. Sections 6 and 8 of chapter 7, Laws of 1891, having been omitted from the general revision of 1891 by inadvertence, are hereby revived and re-enacted.

SECT. 2. Section 5 of chapter 24 of the Laws of 1895 is hereby amended by striking out the words in said section after the word "governor," in the tenth line thereof, and substituting therefor the following, viz.: "But hereafter so much of the appropriation provided by this section as may not be found necessary for the law department of the library may be employed for the improvement and increase of other collections of books which may be deemed useful and necessary for the state and the public," so that the said section 5 when amended shall be read as follows, viz.: "Sect. 5. The trustees of the state library are hereby authorized to procure on competitive bids, at the lowest price offered by responsible parties, such session laws, revisions, digests, American, English, and colonial reports, and such text and elementary books as may be requi-

site, so far as the same are available in the ordinary market, in order to complete the collection of such works already made in the state library for the use of the courts and the public, and the expense of the same shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, on the order of the governor; but hereafter so much of the appropriation provided by this section as may not be found necessary for the law department of the library may be employed for the improvement and increase of other collections of books which may be deemed useful and necessary for the state and the public."

SECT. 3. Additional shelving and furniture for the state library shall be deemed incidentals of the state library, and supplied according to the provisions of section 4 of chapter 24 of the Laws of 1895.

SECT. 4. Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the annual expenditure of more than $5,000 for books for the state library, which is the limitation heretofore fixed by existing law.

SECT. 5. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

SECT. 6. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved February 16, 1897.

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